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THE MORMONS.

Colonel Kane's Statements on the Way Home from Salt Lake.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SWEETWATER BAIDGE, Sunday, May, 23, 1858.

Long before this can reach you, you will probably have heard in person from Colonel THOS. L. KANE, who went out to Salt Lake, *vid* California, some time since, as a secret agent of the President, to induce the Mormons to retreat from their false position of antagonism to the United States Government. We met the Colonel yesterday, about 30 miles west of this, on his way to the States, with an escort of half-a-dozen Mormons. I had only time for a few words with him, in which I learned that the Mormons had all left Salt Lake and gone to Provo—a Mormon town some 80 or 90 miles to the Southward—that a small party of Mormons, *at the request* of Governor CUMMING, *had consented* to stay in the city to guard it from wanton destruction by irresponsible parties; that the Governor had returned from Salt Lake to the Camp; that the difficulty between the United States and the Saints was settled; and that the only question remaining was, whether the latter should leave altogether, burning the city behind them, or should be induced to return to it and live there in peace.

I asked the Colonel if they were on their way to Sonora. His answer, though not a direct affirmative, was such as to satisfy me that Sonora was their destination. The Colonel did not tell us *how* the Mormons were to be *induced* not to ruin themselves by the destruction of their homes—but probably the condition is the withdrawal of the troops without marching into the Valley. Fortunately the President in his Proclamation which I sent you the other day from Fort Laramie, saved that point, and while yielding all else to the "saintly" rebels, declares that the Army *shall* go in. It is to be hoped that this will be insisted upon.

I showed Col. KANE a copy of the Proclamation. He manifested no surprise at the tenor of a document which has fallen like a clap of thunder from a clear sky upon every man on the plains who has been personally familiar with the history of Mormon aggressions. He certainly seemed to have anticipated it. I have heard a rumor which I fear is true, to-wit, that Mr. BUCHANAN, desirous of evading the responsibility of carrying the issue with the Mormons to a vigorous end, selected Col. KANE—for his well-known sympathies with the people of Salt Lake—to go out there months ago, and prepare them for the reception of a Proclamation of a general amnesty for past treasons and seditions, such as that which the Peace Commissioners are now carrying out with them. I have no time to comment on this whole proceeding, for I write this note while our mules rest for a few moments, and we are already notified that our "outfit" is ready to proceed.

We are in a high, healthy country—six or seven thousand feet above the Gulf of Mexico—and have had a little snow-storm on this morning of the 23d of May. Still the weather is very agreeable. S.

Movements of the Mormons—Where they are Probably Going to.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: The mystery relative to the movements and purposes of the Mormons, is to some extent explained by information which originates with Captain GIBSON, of Dutch East Indian celebrity, who seems to keep his attention fixed upon the Indian Archipelago. Some time in June of last year, as I learn, he submitted a plan to the Mormon Delegate, Mr. BERNHISEL, for the emigration of his constituents in Utah, to the island of New-Guinea, in the Indian Archipelago. This plan was cordially approved of by the chief Saints of Salt Lake City; and, in accordance with their approbation, Mr. BERNHISEL submitted a proposition, entirely based upon the Captain's plan of emigration, to the Government in February last; the consideration of which was wholly rejected by the President. During the month of March, Captain GIBSON took some pains to indnce the Government to give his plan a favorable consideration;—he urged that Mormonism was a growing power, and that as a Mormon war in Utah had assumed more threatening proportions than the Mormon war in Illinois, so a Mormon war in Sonora, or other territory on this Continent, some years hence, may present obstacles to tax the highest energies of the Republic. This was the golden opportunity to remove this fanatical antagonism to our institutions forever from this Continent. He set forth, based upon reliable information, that the active spirits in Utah were eager for a more genial field, than their desert-bound retreat, for the exercise of their skill and industry, and for the maintenance of their peculiar political and social institutions; and in the great, fertile and unappropriated island of New-Guinea, in the vicinity of Oriental polygamist communities, they hoped to find a congenial home for their community; furthermore, whilst the Government was actively pushing its war preparations, Capt. GIBSON urged that a Peace Commissioner should be sent to treat with the Mormon leaders, either with reference to this plan of emigration or other adjustment of difficulties; but the Captain's peace proposition was rejected, alike with the proposition to emigrate, submitted by the Mormon delegate, and he (the Captain) was informed by the Government that no other course could be pursued by the United States authorities, than to unconditionally "maintain the supremacy of the laws in Utah." A correspondence on this subject with some members of the Cabinet, took place in March. Subsequently, Capt. G. submitted his views to leading Southern members of Congress, who have been active friends of the Captain's claim against the Dutch; and it is presumed that their influence induced the Government, or the President rather, to change his uncompromising attitude with regard to the Mormons; and the result was the appointment of Commissioners, though by no means such men as were proposed, who would have been far better calculated to conciliate the Mormons, than the Texan ranger, MCCULLOCH, so hated by them.

These statements can be relied on as being supported by official documentary evidence. To explain the present movements of the Mormons, I am enabled to give you these particulars. The Mormon hatred of the present United States officials in Utah, who are notorious, even among frontier men, for excesses of brutality and lust—the hatred of them is such that, rather than remain to hold any intercourse with them and their followers, they prefer to sacrifice all the advantages or indemnities that might be negotiated for, in order to preserve the integrity of their families in the wilderness. They are also moving in the direction of unsettled Mexican territory, for the purpose of selecting a point on the Pacific coast, where they can, undisturbed, make their preparations for that exodus across the Pacific Ocean, the plan of which was suggested and prepared by Capt. GIBSON. He has prepared a series of maps on a large scale, which illustrate the island-world from Madagascar to California. His grand map of the Malay Archipelago has been much admired. It was gotten up by order of the State Department. But I wish to speak of his splendid map of New-Guinea, and of Solomon's Archipelago, including Birera, and the islands of the New-Hebrides, and New-Ireland groups. In addition to what has been compiled from the costly works of D'ENTRECASTEAUX, D'URVILLE, LESSON and others, gotton up by the French Government, Captain GIBSON has been gathering information from a host of Boston and Salem, and English and Dutch Oceanican navigators, and furthermore from Malay chieftains of the Indian Archipelago, who keep up an active commercial intercourse with New-Guinea or Papua, and neighboring islands, and with whom he has maintained a constant correspondence through friends at Singapore and Batavia, since he left the Indian seas. These maps of this portion of Oceanica, along with other original maps, of Southern Polynesia, are prepared for the information of the Mormon leaders. A pioneer vessel is now being fitted out to bear a Mormon vanguard to Oceanica. Captain GIBSON gives as his chief reason for taking the interest that he does in Mormon emigration to Papua, or other great unoccupied island of the Pacific or Indian Oceans, that such an event, the settlement of great islands, some as large and some twice as large as Utah, now possessed by a few miserable savages and the beasts of the jungle, by a race speaking our language and possessing all the arts of our civilization, must be productive of beneficial results to the civilized world. It would destroy Malay piracy and Dutch monopoly, the two curses of the Indian seas, and would make the Anglo-Saxon race and name preëminent throughout Oceanica and throughout the Indian seas. A. M. C.

Gov. Cumming and His Movements in Utah.

From the Washington Union.

By the arrival in this city of Col. KANE we have been able to gain a little more insight into the peculiarities of Gov. CUMMING'S administration in Utah, or rather into the tone and character of his government. We have, for instance, the distinct authority of Col. KANE for saying that Gov. CUMMING resolved to enter Salt Lake City in the Spring without having made any arrangement, through Colonel KANE or otherwise, in reference to his visit. It was Governor CUMMING'S intention, last Winter, to have separated himself from the army, and to go to the Mormon capital. Not only, then, does it appear that Governor C. acted with great energy, but it turns out that in all his addresses to the rebellious people he demanded unconditional submission. He would recognize the Mormons as brothers only on the express ground that they should recognize the laws and Constitution of the United States as binding upon them. This bold, fearless language, uttered by a man of a large heart and commanding intellect, won the respect of the Mormons; and hence we have the extraordinary events which have been so liberally reported and published by the return party of Colonel KANE.

We shall look with profound interest to the development of affairs in Utah. There is a mystery in that Territory which it will require time to solve. The power that moves a whole community at a signal, is worthy of calm investigation, and its future may well be watched with extraordinary interest. Such a people have a future. This is an important fact to be kept in view—the Mormons have a future. They are encumbered with vices and moral excrescences which it will take time to remove, but with the vast field before them in the interior of the Continent it is certain they have a future!

We regard it as fortunate that one so intelligent, firm, and sagacious as Governor CUMMING is charged with the delicate duty of administering the Government of the Mormon people.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposals for Loans Under the New Law—Judge Roosevelt as Minister to England—The Settlement of the Right of Search Question—A Force to be Sent to Nicaragua, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

Secretary COBB will issue proposals early in July for loans under the new Loan Law.

It is rumored that Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, will succeed Mr. DALLAS as Minister to England.

Gen. JOSEPH LANE left here for New-York this morning.

Commander BOUTWELL'S defence will be read to-morrow morning. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

Mr. DALLAS, in the course of his dispatch dated the 8th of June, alluded to a conversation he had with Lord MALMESBURY, to whom, following the spirit of his instructions, he refused to make any concessions whatever in relation to "visit or search," and he was about to end his letter with the report of an unfavorable issue of the interview, when he was agreeably surprised with a sudden change in affairs, and Lord MALMESBURY himself, at the request of Mr. DALLAS, wrote the minutes of another conversation, in which he fully accepted the doctrine in the letter of Secretary CASS of the 10th of April as sound international law, but as conflicting with the treaty of 1842.

The *States* this afternoon understands from a reliable source that the President has determined to send an armed force to Nicaragua, or at least make such a naval display as will convince the Governments of England and France that our way to our Pacific possessions is not to be interfered with, and adds "that this intelligence may be relied on."

From Boston.

OBSERVANCE OF ST. JOHN'S DAY BY THE MASONS—THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 24.

St. John's Day was observed to-day by a procession of Knights Templars, comprising the Richmond Encampment, escorted by the De Molay Encampment, of this city. After marching through many of the principal streets, they visited Bunker Hill, to view the statue of General WARREN. At the monument an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. G. W. WARREN, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which was responded to by J. R. CRENSHAW, of the Richmond Templars. The procession returned to this city, and in the afternoon listened to an address, ode and poem, and other exercises at Music Hall. This evening the Richmond Encampment partake of a grand banquet at the American House. Everything is being done to make their visit a pleasant one. Thousands of our citizens lined the walks to-day to view them while on the march. To-morrow they will make an excursion in the harbor.

The weather here to-day has been the hottest of the season. At 2 P. M., the thermometer stood at 87° in the shade, and at 8 P. M., at 82°.

The Reform Convention at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Thursday, June 24.

The great "Reform Convention" commences here to-morrow and continues three days. Mrs. FRANCIS D. GAGE, of Missouri, is lecturing here this evening, subject "Mother's Influence." A large tent east of Grove-street is well filled with native Vermonters and persons from a distance, who have just arrived to attend the Convention.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 24.

The Hon. JAMES WILSON, Republican, was to-day nominated for reëlection from the Eighth Indiana Congressional District.

Execution Deferred.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, June 24.

The execution of WOOD, at Geneseo, for poisoning his brother and sister, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been delayed till July 9.

A Malicious Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 24.

A rumor was current to-day that an accident of a serious nature had occurred at Gray's Ferry, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It proves to have been without the least foundation, and must have been started by some malicious individual.

The Bellefontaine, Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad.

The following dispatch has been handed us by the agent of the line:

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, June 24.

All trains are going through on time, *vid* Bellefontaine, Terre Haute and St Louis line. No delay. Damages all repaired.

The Murder at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, June 24.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of ALICE O'BRIEN, reported yesterday, have returned a verdict of manslaughter against her husband.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 24.

The weather contines fine. Wind North—clear, but cool.

New Southern Telegraph Line—Reduction o Tolls.

The American Telegraph Company, owners of the Hughes' Printing Telegraph Instruments, have just opened the first section—between this City and Philadelphia—of their seaboard line to New-Orleans *vid* Washington, Charleston, Mobile, &c. The line nas been placed under the superintendence of W. P. WESTERVELT, Esq., long and favorably known as the Superintendent of the Magnetic Line between this City and Washington, and the receiving department has been placed under the direction of GEORGE STOKER, Esq., recently occupying a similar position in the office of the Magnetic Company, and a gentleman who has no superior in the particular department assigned to him. We understand that the line has been thrown open to the free use of the public, for a few days, and all who choose have an opportunity to inspect the extraordinary machines, and, at the same time, can talk to their friends in Philadelphia two or three times as fast as they could communicate by writing. The office in this City is at No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, where the operators, Messrs. SMITH and CLUM, will, we are assured, be happy to answer all inquiries. We also understand that the Company intend to fix upon a minimum rate of tariff materially less than the rates extorted from the public through the combination of the two old lines—a combination entered into some two or three years ago. Formerly the minimum charge for a dispatch from New-York to Philadelphia was twenty-five cents, but for two or three years past the old lines have demanded *forty cents*—a rate higher, by more than 100 per cent., than is usually charged upon the lines at the East, North and West. We understand that the American Company intend to extend their line south without delay—an enterprise which cannot fail to meet with the active sympathy and cordial support of all who are in favor of reasonable tolls, courtesy, and a much-improved system of telegraphing.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM INJURED BY THE STORM.—During the hurricane on Monday last, the wind blew off the temporary roof of an unfinished tower of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, and the roof, in its course, broke through the slate roof of the main edifice in several places, and completely demolished a large circular sky-light directly over the lecture-room. The tin roofing upon other parts of the building was rolled up like paper, and the water flowed through the various breaches down into the dining-room. Some of the mute inmates were sadly frightened—one little girl fainted. The damage to the building can be repaired at an expense of two or three hundred dollars.

THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention—Oration by E. P. Whipple, and Poem by John G. Saxe.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity, now more than a quarter of a century old, is holding its Annual Convention in this City. Yesterday morning the Convention was organized at the hall of the Historical Society, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street. The Society is a secret College organization, and has chapters at most of our large Universities. What are its objects and how they are carried out, none but the initiated are permitted to know. Its badge, however, reveals something of the secret, for on the black-enameled centre of the lozenge-shaped breast-pin, between the mysterious Greek letters which give the Fraternity its name, the clasped hands, the ancient symbol of friendship—are seen, and those who wear the golden ornament, it has been observed, are chums in college and associates in after-life. Beyond the light afforded by this little irradiation, however, all is dubious and uncertain. What spells and witchcraft, incantations, and what fearful orgies are carried on beneath the veil of mystery, no one not a member has ever penetrated far enough to discover. The proceedings yesterday were of the same secret character. Those who chanced to pass the building in which they were held were occasionally induced to pause and listen, as some demonstration of approbation issued through the key-hole of the closed door, or some chink near the hinges or the fastenings; at times snatches of song were heard rising over the window-tops. But the songs of Psi Upsilon are not under the ban of secrecy; one of the most jubilant of them runs thus:

AIR.—"*It's a way we have in the Army.*"

This jolly convocation,
All over the Yankee nation,
Goes under the appellation
Of *The* Fraternity.

Psi Upsilon its nomen,
A name of happy omen,
Where boys, before they grow men,
May boys in earnest be.

The moments all unheeding,
While nolselessly receding,
The Greek from ponies reading,
All night we'll tarry here.

For once restrictions scorning,
And tutors' notes of warning,
"We won't go home 'till morning,
'Till daylight doth appear."

And then with warmest yearning,
In future times returning
To this old shrine of learning,
Once more we'll gather here.

Then, brothers, join the chorus,
For life is still before us,
And skies of blue are o'er us,
To banish doubt and fear.

The only information that we could obtain for publication was, that the following were chosen officers of the Convention:

President—W. H. L. BARNES.

Vice-Presidents—Runel Stebbins, Jr., H. C. Gibson, W. L. Symonds, C. H. S. Williams, J. C. Clark, H. N. Boies, Allen Griswold, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, J. H. Pinckney, J. P. Colby, H. L. Tobey.

Recorder—N. Luquer, Jr.

Assistant Recorder—Robert Watts, Jr.

In the evening the public exercises took place at the Rev. Dr. SMITH'S Church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The building was filled to overflowing at 8 o'clock, when the members of the Fraternity marched in and took seats reserved for them in the body of the house—Dodworth's Band, stationed in the gallery, playing a march. The exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, of India, one of the Society; after which, Mr. W. H. L. BARNES, the President, came forward and prefaced his introduction of the orator and poet, both members of the fraternity, by remarking that Psi Upsilon numbered among her children men of as much wisdom and wit, as any mother of her age. He called upon the Orator of the evening, EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, who came forward amid loud applause. His theme was, "Young Men in History." History, he said, is an imperfect record of nations and races, diverse in their position and capacities, but identical in nature, and one in destiny. Viewed comprehensively, its individuals and events compose the incidents of an uncompleted biography of Man—a biography long, obscure, full of puzzling facts for thought to interpret, and more puzzling breaks for thought to bridge, but on the whole exhibiting man as moving, and man as moving forwards. If we scrutinize the character of this progress, we shall find that the forces which propel society in the direction of improvement, and the ideas we form of the nature of that improvement are the forces and the ideas of youth. The world, in deed, moves under the impulses of youth to realize the ideas of youth. The orator indicated the necessity of discriminating between youth and young men—that is, between the genial action of youthful qualities and the imperfections and perversions of youthful character. He commenced with those in whom the energies of youth were early diverted from their appropriate objects, and fell under the dominion of sensual appetites or malignant passions. He first considered the ruffian type of young man, as historically illustrated in CALIGULA, DOMITIAN and NERO; passed from this to young men of perverted genius, and under this head, described ALCIBIADES in politics, and BYRON in literature, as examples of perversity and presumption. Next, he passed to the consideration of Intellectual conceit, both in its flippant and in its malignant expressions, and instanced ROBESPIERRE and ST. JOUST as illustrations of the latter. He proceeded to exhibit a more wholesome and natural action of youthful qualities, and instanced cases in which the youthful element in all the great successes of war, statesmanship, literature, art and science, and reform was evident. Under these heads he grouped the position and influence of young men in history. ALEXANDER was the youthful warrior, whose life was a conquest. JOHN ADAMS, HAMILTON, CHATHAM, OCTAVIUS CÆSAR, MAURICE, of Saxony, WILLIAM of ORANGE and WILLIAM PITT were celebrated early as statesmen; GOETHE in literature, NEWTON in science, BACON in philosophy, COLUMBUS in discovery, and WATT in mechanics, were giants in their youth. The youth of MARTIN LUTHER, the great Reformer, was finally instanced, and from it the speaker drew a lesson of early earnestness, which the youth of our country would do well to profit by. The address was lengthy and abstract, but it commanded the earnest attention of the audience throughout.

JOHN G. SAXE, the poet and humorist, of Vermont—the magnet of the occasion, and of the ladies' eyes—was next introduced. It is impossible, in a limited space, to do him justice. Like the thunders of Jove, he "must be heard to be appreciated."

The subject of his Poem was "Love"—in the most general signification of the word; not merely the despotic, dangerous, delicious "Love" that is usually represented with wings and a bow-and-arrow, but various other species of love—love maternal, patriotic, philanthropic, and Divine. The Poem opens with an announcement that the theme is old, yet ever fresh and new:

Old as the angels who from Heaven above
Looked down on Eden with divinest love;
Young as the seraph who but yesternight
First saw the splendor of celestial light!

The Poet then proceeds to declare that "Love" has been the favorite theme and chief *matériel* of the Poets since the origin of verse—from HOMER and ANACREON down

To the last minstrel who, in print, essayed
A melting sonnet to a village maid!

* * * * *

Love, kindling once the beauteous Helen's breast,
Set Troy a-blaze; great HOMER sings the rest.
Love gave the theme, and bade the poet speak;
So grew the *Iliad*, and the grand old Greek!

An allusion to HORACE as at once the most sensible and charming of the classic love-poets, and a tribute to the higher genius of BURNS,

—— that mightiest poet of the heart,
Whom Nature blessed beyond the power of art,

concluded the introduction.

Coming to the business of the poem, the poet sang first of maternal love; then of love of country—vindicating and applauding true patriotism, and satirizing the spurious article in its various form, as exhibited in the noisy native demagogue, and in a class of small notabilities from abroad, often seen in the Wards of Gotham. What New-Yorker does not recognize the likeness of certain blood "Red Republicans."

—— "Patriots" fledged upon a foreign strand,
Reluctant exiles from a willing land;
Of petty growth beneath their native sky,
But, like bad news, enlarging as they fly;
Hirsute and hungry; bright with gems of paste
On unwashed hands and dirty linen placed.

* * * * *

Philanthropy—true and false—was the next subtopic of the poet, in which he alternated "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," cordially recognizing the true benefactors of mankind, from the Good Samaritan of the New Testament, to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, of recent history, denouncing and ridiculing the "malignant philanthropist:"

Whom we all have seen,
Dyspeptic, sallow, and of sombre mien.
This is his motto and his daily song,
"One truth is clear, whatever is, is wrong!"

* * * * * * * *

Next came the Love of the Sexes—the principal topic of the poem—in which the poet reveled, as a poet should, in all the various moods of the "grand passion,"—discoursing, in a tell-tale way, of "Love's *young* dream:"

When bouncing Julia, whose bewitching notes
Broke half the hearts that beat in spencer coats,
Aimed, but too well, her wicked skill at mine,
Caught, like a flounder, with a single line—
A slender lasso which the maiden threw,
Coiled in the foldings of a *billet-doux!*

Then came a passage on Wedlock, a rap at "Free Love," a humorous picture of an Old Bachelor, a portrait of a Coquette, a story of "True Love," and so ended this part of the poem, which occupied about half of the whole. The poem closed with a brief and reverent passage on "Love Divine," from which we quote the concluding lines:

The thoughtful Pagan-worshipper of *Jove*,
In Heaven's loud thunder heard no voice of love;
E'en the rapt Hebrew bowed his spirit down
In shuddering awe before *Jehovah's* frown;
The Christian sees, with reverential awe,
"The God of Hosts" that tremoling Moses saw;
But sees a *Saviour* smiling from above,
And in "Our Father" learns that *God* is *Love*.

Mr. SAXE kept the audience in an uproar from the commencement to the close of his poem. Laughter and applause fought long for the mastery; but at the close of the last stanzas the latter carried the day, and the audience carried a pleasing recollection of the occasion home with them.

The Convention will be in session all day to-day, and in the evening the members of the Fraternity will dine together at the Lafarge House.

SERENADE TO MARSHAL RYNDERS.

The Marshal's Opinion of Serenades, and of the Sycophants who Generally get them up.

A large number of the friends of Marshal RYNDERS very quietly arranged to give him a serenade last night, at his residence, No. 52 Henry-street. It was intended principally as a friendly visit, and partly to congratulate him upon his confirmation. None of the usual Democratic aids to the securement of an audience were used, and it was not until 11 o'clock last evening that it was known to many of his friends; nevertheless the appearance of Shelton's Band in the streets caused an inquiry as to the occasion, and by the time they reached his residence, (near 12 o'clock,) there was a very large and enthusiastic crowd in front of his house.

After the band had played a few airs there were loud calls for the Marshal, who soon made his appearance.

When he reached his front door Hon. D. B. TAYLOR said

Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal of this District, we, a small portion of your friends, have gathered in front of your house to-night for the purpose of paying you a friendly visit. And, as it is growing late, and as we have traveled through a number of streets, in order to reach your residence, I will not say more at the present time than to ask you whether we are welcome. [Cheers.]

Marshal RYNDERS (coming down a step or two) said: My friends, I certainly feel keenly the compliment you have paid me to-night, in this your friendly visit. It is certainly flattering to me to find so many of my friends in front of my residence at such an hour; and I would make a longer response to what my frieud TAYLOR has said, now, had he not intimated that you have traveled through a number of streets—a fact which satisfies me, gentlemen, that you must be dry, so that all I have to say now is that you are heartily welcome—come in.

As many of the Marshal's friends as could crowd into the house, and into a tastefully-arranged arbor in the rear, entered, and were immediately invited to partake of the contents of sundry tables, arranged beneath an extensive grape-house, consisting of sandwiches, prepared meats, champagne punch, champagne clear, and such other inner comforts as the audience knew how to appreciate.

As soon as all had been refreshed, the Hon. DANIEL B. TAYLOR ascended the stairs, and said: I rise, fellow-citizens, to propose the health of the U. S. Marshal of this District, and I take special pleasure in asking you to join me in three hearty cheers for our host. Gentlemen, it is especially agreeable to me to be privileged to say a word to you on this occasion. I have known our host for many long years; I have known him well; I have known him intimately, and I say now, with as much freedom as I ever uttered a truth in my life, that, during all my acquaintance with him, I have never known him to be other than an honest man, a true Democrat, and who could be trusted implicitly for integrity, consistency and faithfulness to his friends and to his country. We are not here to-night because of any special act of his recently performed, nor because of any great triumph of his. We are here simply paying a friendly visit to one whose course we have always admired,—to one in whom we have never been deceived, and to one whom it must be a pleasure to every Democrat to acknowledge as his friend. It is because of this that we are assembled here to-night. He has found himself for a long time subject to attacks—subject to the hostility of men who are actuated only by ignorance, and a false idea of their true interests. He has remained quiet during all this, confident, I presume, in his own integrity, in the honesty of his purposes, and relying upon his own merits, and he has triumphed. He has triumphed rightfully, and we rejoice. [Cheers.] Time with him was nothing. He could afford to wait—he could afford to be tested. He has waited—he has been tested by one of the most august bodies known to our country—he has been weighed in the balance with precision and careful scrutiny, and he has not been found wanting. [Cheers.] I know how much he felt when first named for the position he now occupies. He felt that his name was not appreciated by many of those who knew him, but he determined to act in such manner as to enable him to court investigation and feel confident in its results. At a time when all good Democrats felt that it was absolutely necessary that an Ajax should assume the control of the Government, he entered the field for the man who now stands the first man of the nation, and all here know with what vigor, with what talent, and with what merited success he labored for his elevation to the Executive Chair. I have the best reason for knowing that the Administration was well aware of his great success for the good of the Democratic party, and consequently for the well-being of our entire country; and I verily believe that no appointment was made by the Executive with more pleasure than that of ISAIAH RYNDERS to the office of United States Marshal for this district. [Three cheers, and a tiger.] Gentlemen, I believe that when our host shall have retired from public life, he will do so with a proud consciousness that he has done his duty, his whole duty, as an officer of the Government, and that he has never willingly disappointed or deceived a friend. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I give you the health of ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal of this district.

The toast was drank with enthusiastic cheers, on the conclusion of which Marshal RYNDERS spoke in substance as follows:

My friends, it is not often that I have felt a diffidence in speaking before an audience, but the very marked, the eulogistic, and, I am confident, too flattering to myself, expressions that have fallen from the lips of my friend TAYLOR, make me feel somewhat at a loss for suitable terms for my response. However, as you have met here, not to do me a compliment because you expect anything from me, (for I am not rich, and have neither power nor patronage to bestow,) and as I feel, because of that, that you have no ulterior objects to subserve, I will say a few words, such as occur to me as being appropriate to the occasion. I am confident that you are not here on the present occasion in consequence of any recent evidence of merit on my part. I believe you have called, as my friend TAYLOR has said, simply as friends making a friendly visit, and I am pleased that you have done so, because—and I am in the habit of speaking plainly—I do not understand why the confirmation of any nomination of any appointment made by President BUCHANAN, should, with a Democratic majority in the House, be considered as anything unusual, to which anything like uncertainty should attach, or the success of which should be considered a triumph. [Cheers.] I believe that Mr. BUCHANAN made all of his appointments with becoming care—and more than that, he put us all through a severe ordeal—he made us stand the test of more than a year's scrutiny before our names were presented for confirmation. And I do not know of any one appointment that did not deserve confirmation. There may be difference of opinion on that point. I speak for myself, and in doing so say that I do not think there was any reasonable objection to the confirmation of any man appointed by President BUCHANAN. And in a proper organization of a dominant party, I do not see why defeat should have been considered possible. There may be cases involving the question of fitness for the office to which the appointment is made, which may be subjects for investigation, and which, if unfitness be shown, would warrant rejection; but speaking of others, I have no reason to suppose that such a question could arise. I believe that whatever opposition existed was not that which could arise out of a proper condition or organization of the Democratic Party. I do not believe that the opposition arose from an honest desire for the advancement of the Democratic Party, in all cases. But enough of that. We have met here as friends. You have made me a friendly visit; you have given me a friendly serenade; and, by the way, I have a word to say about these demonstrations. They are a growing evil in the Democratic Party, and I tell you there's an immense amount of humbug about them. I mean no offence to anybody that is honest in the part he takes in any such demonstration, but I cannot help saying that, when I see, as I have seen, political shysters, trucksters—men who are off and on with the facility of a weathercock—when I see such men, or when I know of their making enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of any man, I know that they do it simply and only because they expect place from his influence. They are men who,

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

And for them I have the utmost contempt. [Cheers and applause.] Gentlemen, in responding to the sentiments uttered by my friend TAYLOR, I must say again that I am somewhat at a loss how to speak. But I believe—and I think I may say it without being charged with egotism—that Mr. BUCHANAN appointed me because he believed I was a Democrat, who had merited the appointment, and that I was confirmed because the Senate believed I deserved it. That there was opposition to the Administration in some of the appointments, I believe is true. But to the authors of that opposition might have been applied, with peculiar appropriateness, the lines of Sir WALTER SCOTT, describing the wrestlers on the green when the Douglas was sought to be thrown. But a word more in relation to these serenades. As I have said, they are a growing evil in the Democratic Party, and, as a general thing, humbugs. [Cheers.] I learn that the other night Collector SCHELL was serenaded. And when I hear of some of those who were present, and enthusiastic in that demonstration, my utter contempt for them cannot be expressed. Because I know that a few days previous to that, when those very men supposed, from the information they had, that he would be defeated, they threw up their hats and hurrahed over what they supposed to be his downfall. Such demonstations, gotten up up by such men, are humbugs, and the men who get them up are sycophants, beneath the contempt of any honest man. They are a class of men who assume to rule the Democratic Party in this City; men who hardly have votes yet, although some of them have offices; men who, if they crossed over to Jersey, would not be known as Democrats; these men get into private corners, and concoct and pass resolutions in the name of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, they are a lot of men who, if they went into a canvass on their own merits as Democrats, could not be elected to the command of a coal cart, and if ever they get control of the Democratic Party in this City—supposing such a thing possible—I think *we* had better emigrate to New-Jersey. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, it has been the peculiar pride of the Democratic Party to elevate men of sterling merit, who had not had the advantage of a collegiate education. One such, a distinguished Senator (Mr. BADDICK) has lately been amongst us. And although I regret he has done some things that have not been strictly in accordance with the ideas of the Democratic party, I cannot refrain from saying that I believe he has acted always from a strong belief that he was doing right, although that action has not always ways been what we as Democrats could have wished. [Cheers.] And now, gentlemen, I have to thank you again for this friendly visit. I know that from the position I hold—one that confers neither power nor patronage—the flattering sentiments that have been uttered, and the friendly feelings that have been evinced, come from hearts, and are the impulses of an honest mind. And as I have already detained you too long, I will conclude with a simple declaration of what you all know well, that you are welcome, always welcome, to my house and the best that it affords, and that I hope that henceforward matters shall be so arranged as that the Democracy shall enter the field in coming contests, City, State and National, in that harmonious spirit which has always been to us and I trust ever will be, the harbinger of victory. Gentlemen, I have detained you so long that you must be dry again. Try a little of that champagne punch, and you will find the eatables handy, if you want them.

When the Marshal had concluded, nine hearty cheers were given, the band played

"Clear the husky raccoon down."

(an old campaign air,) and, after additional refreshments, the Marshal's friends retired, delighted with the visit they had made.

Particulars of the Albany Fire.

From the Journal of Last Evening.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in a barn adjacent to the blacksmith's shop of ANDREW HOGAN, on the corner of Orange and Water streets. The wind at the time was blowing fresh from the south, and in a very short time the flames communicated to the lumber yard of BULLOCK & MANY, on one side and a row of two-and-a-half story brick buildings on the other. Soon after the alarm was sounded, there was a stream of water brought to bear upon the fire, but it was not in the proper place to check its progress. In a very short time the flames were spreading and raging with great fury, fairly leaping from pile to pile of lumber, causing a heat so intense as almost to be beyond human endurance.

The progress of the flames was finally checked by the three-story building of Mr. TREADWELL, which the firemen selected as the battle-ground. The firemen were on duty all night, and are still engaged in raking out the fire.

The loss by the fire will not fall short of $50,000.

The amount of lumber in B. & M.'s yard will not fall short of $30,000, on which there was an insurance as follows:

Northw'rn. Oswego.	$800	St. Nicholas, N. Y.	$1,000
Irving, New-York	2,000	Mutual, of Albany	2,500
Pacific, Brooklyn	1,000	London & Liverpool	2,000
Total			$9,300

This amount, with the exception of only $400, which was on carts and horses, they will recover.

The brick building belonging to G. C. TREADWELL was insured in the Howard for $12,000, and the stock in it in the Long Island for $2,000. The loss here will be small, for the stock was removed and the building only slightly injured.

The three buildings on Orange-street were not insured.

Mr. HOGAN, the blacksmith, estimates his loss at $1,000, and was not insured.

More or less damage was sustained upon the adjoining property, but not to any material amount.

On the breaking out of the fire, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that some of the persons occupying the dwellings on Orange-street were obliged to jump out of the windows to save their lives.

Obituary.

Dr. EDWARD SELS, late of Coesfeldt, in the Prussian Province of Westphalia, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on Monday last, the 21st inst., aged 35 years. Dr. SELS commenced his education in the College of Coesfeldt, and afterwards graduated with distinguished honors at Halle and Berlin. His attainments in Philosophy and Mathematics placed him foremost among the students of his day. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Berlin. His preference for Free Institutions led him to emigrate to the United States in 1850. His first employment in this country was in drawing maps and charts for various publishers, and at such low compensation that he and his family were sometimes in want. His first public work was his surveys and drawings of Newark and Schuylkill Bays, for the United States Coast Survey, under Lieut. HARRISON. Afterwards, Mr. EDMUND BLUNT became acquainted with him, and prompted partly by sympathy for his misfortunes, and by a respect for his fine attainments, employed him as an assistant in the work of his Coast Survey. From this time he made most of the drawings for the charts published by E. & G. W. BLUNT. After the return of Commodore PERRY from the Japan Expedition, Dr. SELS was selected to make drawings of his hydrographical surveys and soundings. The task was accomplished in a most creditable manner. FREMONT also employed him to get up his surveys of his different overland routes to California. Having become acquainted with his rare fitness for this work, FREMONT committed to him the entire charge of his works, which were nearly completed at the time of his death. These works of Dr. SELS are said to be the most finished and accurate specimens of topographical drawings that have been made in this country.

He leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

Sunday Nuisances in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You propose to abate the Sunday nuisances o newsboys', milkmen's and bakers' cries, &c. That they *are* a nuisance no one will deny, whose senses are not deadened—that they ought to be abated is the conviction of every citizen who wishes one day of peace. If even the Sabbath must be made a bedlam, the inducements to a further depopulation of the City, by seeking a residence in the surrounding country, will become too strong for the arguments of any business necessity: a man of family is not going to have every hour of his rest denied him. If order could reign in the City every week day after 6 P. M., and on every Sabbath, we volunteer the opinion that the City would soon reclaim its ten thousand absentee householders, who have fled to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey, Bergen, &c., &c., in order to find quiet. Houseowners complain of a want of tenants, yet do not seek to render the City even a tolerable place of residence. I know I speak the wishes of thousands of our best citizens when I say, abate the nuisances referred to, and let our evenings be moments of comparative peace. LOQUOR.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss CUSHMAN commenced an engagement at this popular place of amusement on Monday night with great and merited success. On Tuesday night "Romeo and Juliet" was produced, and the house was again crowded. Whatever may be the difference of opinion concerning this or that character which Miss CUSHMAN may chance to impersonate, there is no difference on the one and important point that she is by far the greatest actress on the American stage, not only by the scope and vigor of her con

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Exodus from the Metropolis—Close of the Fashionable Season—Last Reception at the White House—Flight of the Diplomats and the Cabinet—Captain Meigs in Trouble—New Senate Hall—Old Hall of the House—Masonic—Operatic and Theatrical—Excursions—Summer Solstice—Au Revoir.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

"Our own" political correspondents here have announced the demise of the first session of the Thirty fifth Congress on the 14th inst., and have duly chronicled the calm resignation and decorous submission to Executive will which characterized its last moments. The signal flags which show that the Houses beneath them are in session had not been pulled down ere the members began to leave, and there has ever since been a general exodus.

The lobby went their way with sad hearts, for their schemes nearly all failed; the Israelites who sell ready-made clothing and doctored wine, evince a silent affliction which is rarely witnessed among the pure-blooded race; hackney-coachmen find their "occupation gone;" and the horde of document directors, committee clerks, French cooks, waiters, barbers, and other Congressional hangers on, are all dispersed. Jenkins, with limp shirt collar and dejected air, stalks about like MARIUS amid the ruins of Carthage, and balances between Old Point, Newport and Nahant—his presence having been solicited at each watering-place. Happy Jenkins!

To-day "the season" has also expired. During the past fortnight *pour prendre congé* cards have announced its last moments, and Saratoga trunks have stood like warning monitors in every hall. Yet this fortnight of *ennui* has, perhaps, been the most agreeable fourteen days of the season, even as the autumnal forests are most brilliant late in the Fall. Balls and parties there have been none, but in their places scores of quiet breakfasts, of dinners *en famille*, of strawberry feasts, and of cosy suppers! Formality has been sent home, feuds have been reconciled, pledges of friendship have been exchanged, and in one or two cases vows have been made, which may lead to bridescake and golden circlets. Arabella insists upon it that seven bachelor Congressmen have gone home *engaged*, and she counts them on her fingers as a Catholic goes through a rosary, with the hope of an indulgence at weddings hereafter.

The last reception at the executive mansion was on Saturday, when Miss LANE (looking charmingly in white) received *les adieux* of those who remained in the city of the throng who have been the recipients of her courtesies. The President was not very well and very busy, so he remained but a few moments in the saloon, but the tall, graceful figure of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE was surrounded by his many friends—he left yesterday for Lexington with Mrs. B., whose health is much improved by her Winter's sojourn at the South. Miss CASS, (who Arabella says has been the best-dressed lady of the season,) Mrs. HUGHES, Mrs. CLAYTON, and other ladies of the "Republican Court," were present, with such diplomats as remained. The conservatory was thrown open, and the beautiful grounds never appeared in finer order, the protracted rains having given the closely-shaven lawns an English look. Later in the day, the Marine band performed at the Capitol grounds, attracting a dense crowd.

Speaking of the diplomats, a most unfounded rumor is now "going the rounds" of the papers, representing Sir GORE OUSELEY as having made up an equestrian party to go on a pic-nic excursion at the Great Falls of the Potomac. As it is but a short time since bluff old Sir GORE received news of the death of his son, in South America, this must appear rather strange, and it may be well to state that it was merely a horse-back ride of the Ouseley and the Napier children up the banks of the Potomac. Lord NAPIER has gone northward, and will pass the Summer at Nahant, which it is proposed to make a diplomatic head-quarters. Mr. APPLETON, the Assistant Secretary of State goes to Portland next week on a short visit, and when he returns General CASS will probably visit the Massachusetts watering-place. Postmaster-General BROWN will make a trip to Tennessee, Gov. COBB to Georgia, and the President will locate himself at the "Soldiers' Home" near this City, with Gov. FLOYD, making a visit in August, if possible, to Bedford Springs, from the water of which he ever derives great benefit.

Captain MEIGS feels very much vexed at the unsparing censure heaped upon his superintendence of the capitol extensions in Congress, followed by a terrible cutting-down of the appropriations, and a withdrawal of the charge of the ventilation and heating arrangements. There is a rumor afloat that the Secretary of War may order his Captainship to confine his labors to the aqueduct, in which case, the services of Mr. C. F. ADDERSON, the architect who designed these extensions, may be called into requisition. It was this gentleman's intention to have carried out the original ideas of HALLET, HADFIELD and BULFINCH, and it is to be hoped that he may yet obtain direction of the work in time to save it from the art-outrages of a horde of Italian *osteria* painters, and French figure-head carvers.

The new Senate Chamber will be in every way superior to the flashy yet barn-like new House Hall. It is laid down as a rule by the celebrated RICHARD REDGRAVE, that "the decoration of a room should diminish in heaviness, in strength, and in gorgeousness, as it passes into the ceiling." In the new Senate Hall this rule has been observed, while the House is overloaded with heavy decorations about, and pendant from, its gingerbread ceiling.

The solemn old hall of the House of Representatives is again deserted. For the last few weeks of the session it was used as an "Exchange" by the Lobby, and the desks occupied by the passed away magnates of the land were used for the recording of "memorandams," good in case some India-rubber case, or revolving fire-arm, or ocean mail contract, or Arizona silver mine, or printing scheme, could be *carried through*. Nice bargains, in which the votes of members were duly estimated and valued, were made there, and as I have passed through and seen the plunderers at work, I have looked at the Speaker's chair to see if the shade of HENRY CLAY, or JOHN W. TAYLOR, or JAMES K. POLK, was not there, demanding, with imperious gesture, that these money-changers should be scourged from the old temple sacred to the glories of America. Now, the Looby has flown away like buzzards when the carrion has been removed, and the old hall is again left in gloomy grandeur. On Monday, the substantial old mahogany desks and chairs will be sold at public auction, and many of them will doubtless be purchased as *souvenirs*.

The Anniversary-day of St. John, the Baptist, will be duly commemorated by the Free-Masons, who are to march in procession, to hear an oration delivered by Mr. MORRIS, of Kentucky, and to partake of a banquet. The President was in his early life Master of a Lodge at Lancaster. Gen. CASS was the first Grand-Master, of Ohio; Gov. COBB was Master of Mount Vernon Lodge, at Athens, Geo.; and I have heard, (although I cannot vouch for the fact,) that the other members of the Cabinet are also "brethren of the mystic tie." The Order is in a very flourishing condition here just now, and gentlemen from distant lands and far-off States find a fraternal welcome in the Lodge-rooms, where they meet with distinguished members of Congress and other notabilities. Yet Arabella is very indignant when I stay out beyond the prescribed hour on Lodge-nights and declares that there can be *no secret*, or she would have found it out.

Dr. COOPER, the violinist, has been here with an Operatic troupe, of which Miss ANNIE MILNER is the *prima donna*. She is supported by Dr. GUILMETTE, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. RUDOLPHSEN and others; and very cleverly have they given English Operas. But the public, from some unaccountable reason, (unless that the opera has been be-puffed by that mercenary little hand-organ, the *Star*,) have not filled Manager STUART'S *bijou* little theatre as they should have filled it. This makes a noble fulfillment of the promise made by Manager STUART, when his Theatre was opened last January, for he has given the Washingtonians, Italian and English Opera, the Ballet, Tragedy, Comedy and Farce—introducing artists and actors of a high order of merit. Arabella trusts that he will not be discouraged, but will reopen with the reassembling of Congress.

Excursions down the broad and beautiful Potomac are all the rage, and not a day passes that some Sabbath School, Military Company, or other association, do not go down to Glymont, or some of the other pavilions, erected for the accommodation of these excursions. They always carry a band of music, and what with dancing, music, and eating pic-nic collations, the days pass off very pleasantly.

Once a week, too, the Library of Congress is open, and is a pleasant rendezvous for those whose official duties confine them here Wednesday afternoons. The Marine Band performs at the President's grounds, and Saturday afternoons at the Capitol grounds. The market is well supplied with fruit, the ice-creams are abundant and excellent, and there is no lack of enjoyment. But as for the chatty gossip which, with Arabella's assistance, I weave into epistles for the TIMES, none is to be found. So, unless something wonderful occurs, I will suspend until Congress shall again return to the metropolis, with its attendant retinue. Until then, friend reader, I kiss your hand, and Arabella courtesies to the floor. *Au revoir.*

ENOCH EASEL.

The Weather and Health of Washington—Defence of Secretary Floyd—Crittenden Movement—The Newspaper Press.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

The weather continues hot, and the President casts his eyes longingly towards Bedford Springs. But he can't escape, at present, his duties here, though he will soon get lodgings at the "Soldier's Home," and get them, I hear, with his board, without price. If Senator HALE's explanation of the matter in the Senate, last Winter, be correct, the old pensioned soldiers at the "Home" pay for the privilege of boarding Mr. BUCHANAN and Secretary FLOYD during the Summer. It is not strange that the President desires to get away from this unpleasant city. In the Summer, life at Washington is not only unpleasantly hot, but it is dangerous. The people are so habituated to Government appropriations, that they will not keep the city in a healthy condition. Some of the streets, on a low grade, during the warm weather, abound in smells such as Five Points with you would instantly welcome, yet said streets here are among our most pretentious. Right in the heart of the city, not a stone's throw from the Capitol, there exists a pond of stagnant water, large enough, after every thunder shower, to float a steamboat, and festering in the hot sun. A drain or sewer, costing $50, would carry it entirely off, but the surrounding inhabitants can't get it drained. The local Commissioner of the ward directs all complaints to the City's Health Officer—*he* says the Common Council must extirpate the nuisance, and the Councilmen won't give the matter a hearing. So they all have learned the useful art of the How Not To Do It. I mention this but as a specimen case. It is one of a thousand, and is engendered by Government patronage and a Southern climate. I know not that there is any remedy.

The *Star* of this City, which, if it does not exhibit much scholarship, is always wide-awake, has been very busy of late defending the Fort Willett transaction, and especially Secretary FLOYD. It manages the defence with a very happy absence of logic or facts. By the judicious use of epithets and bluster, it invariably winds off with a conclusion which must gladden the heart of every true Administration man. The same process is used with every Democrat assailed, and always with the same success. But the *Star* is not so bad a little organ after all. As it is not so pretentious as the *Union*, its blunders do not startle like those of the latter journal. Everybody takes the *Star* to get the news, and cares not a fig for its arguments. The *Union* is taken usually like a dinner-pill, as a matter of duty, and its blunders, though continuous, attract attention. Both the *Union* and *Star* vent their indignation upon Mr. HASKIN. The letter-writers and the New-York journals are obliged to receive a proper castigation, but HASKIN is the scapegoat.

Numbers of circulars have been sent out from Washington to all parts *of the North*, in favor of a movement which, it is intended, shall end in placing Mr. CRITTENDEN in the Presidential Chair. The parties who send them out are certain Americans in this city, men who have no sympathy with the Republican Party, though they are quite willing that the Republicans in the Free States should think so. The *American*, the organ of these gentlemen here, is suspended, but will be revived in October next, when it will come out as a Crittenden paper. It is rumored on the street that Mr. CRITTENDEN owns the fixtures of the paper, but I do not credit it.

The *Republic*, which was started last Fall as a political opposition journal here by Mr. WESTON, has not proved a success. He has united with himself a monied partner by the name of COOMBS, well known in the lobby—and the paper will continue to be published. Mr. WESTON is an able journalist, but is not in his proper field here. A Washington journal cannot compete successfully in the country at large with New York newspapers. Nothing but Government printing will sustain a journal here for any length of time. The *National Era* has been an exception to this rule, but it would die were Dr. BAILY to leave it. Sympathy for him and his early advocacy of the Anti-Slavery cause, and his peculiar genius, alone sustain the paper, and as it is, it has fallen off greatly in its circulation since 1852. VYR.

Shields Divorce Case in the (N. S.) Presbyterian Assembly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have doubtless been misinformed in regard to the facts in this case, and consequently in your editorial of Thursday, the 17th inst., you have done injustice to the Assembly.

The statement that Mrs. COWLES' affidavit was supported by other testimony is incorrect. There was but one witness in the case, and he did not testify to a single fact bearing upon it. You say that "the main argument relied upon by the majority appears to have been that the Scriptures allow but one ground of divorce," *i. e.* an absolute divorce, that may be followed by marriage. From reading the reports of the discussion that impression might easily be made—as that was no doubt the opinion of a large portion of that body. But a reference to the minutes adopted the next day according to usage, will show that this was not the ground of the decision. After the vote on the complaint the Moderator, (who voted with the *minority*,) appointed a Committee, *according to custom, all from the majority*, to draft a minute stating the grounds on which the decision was made. The report of the majority of this Committee took the ground that the law of the Presbyterian Church does not recognize but one ground of absolute divorce—such a divorce as may be followed by marriage. This was rejected by a very small majority; not on the ground that it was not in accordance with the Bible, but because the majority was not satisfied that the law of the Church, (by which this case must be decided,) as stated in the report, was a correct interpretation of the Bible. The minority report left that question open, by giving the exact language of the law of the Church, and states that "no attempt was made by Mrs. COWLES to establish the fact of adultery against her husband, WILLIAM A. COWLES"—*neither has there been proved such a "wilful desertion on his part as can no way be remedied by the Church or civil magistrate."* The case was decided on the ground of a *want of testimony* to establish the fact of adultery or willful desertion on the part of COWLES, and in this particular both reports agreed.

There was a desire, perhaps, on the part of all to relieve Mr. SHIELDS from his truly embarrassing and painful position if possible; and if Mr. COWLES is dead, as it is reported, he may obtain relief by taking the proper steps before the Presbytery. You say the Assembly has full power to enjoin upon the Presbytery to revise the case and impose a less harsh sentence. This is an erroneous impression, perhaps obtained from the law in relation to cases of appeal, as may be seen by a reference to the confession of faith, page 421, chap. vii, sec. iv, part 5, where it is stated that a decision sustaining a complaint has "the effect of reversing the judgment and placing matters in the same situation in which they were before judgment was pronounced," in this case reversing the decision of Synod and confirming the action of Presbytery.

The Assembly was shut up to a judicial decision of the case on the law and the testimony before them; it could not modify the sentence of the Court below, and the offence with which the accused was charged was adultery, or it was nothing. It is probable that the minority took the ground that the Assembly had no right to go behind the decision of the Civil Court granting the divorce. Such a position is clearly untenable. While it is desirable that the civil and ecclesiastical laws should harmonize, it is evident that civil law sometimes is not founded in equity, and to decide the standing of a member of a religious body by such a rule would be wrong. The rules regulating the family relation in the Territory of Utah might be the law of a new State, but it would be absurd to say that a Christian denomination would be right in deciding that one of its members was justified in having a dozen wives. Fortunately for our country, the civil law in most of the older States, and Christian denominations in all of them, hold strictly to the Bible rule in regard to the family relation. Society is virtuous just as *its* purity is guarded and preserved. The question, What is a cause for divorce? although not necessarily involved in this case, was discussed to some extent. It was held by probably a large majority of the assembly, that two kinds of divorce or separation are known to the divine law—one an absolute divorce, permitting the innocent party to marry again. Matthew v. 32, xix, 9. Another, partial, permitting the parties to live separately, neither bound to support the other, or having the right to claim the services of the other, neither permitted to marry again during the life of the other party, (1st Corinthians, vii.: 10 to 17.) This view is taken by some of our most able modern commentators, and among them the Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, and, it is believed, is recognized by the laws of several of the older States. It is said that the rule given by our Saviour, in Mat. v.: 32, was in reference to Jewish divorces; but it is equally true that he made it the rule henceforth and forever. If not, what law enunciated by him is in force now? This case has caused much discussion at the West, and, if it is to be hoped, it will result in correcting some very loose notions at the East as well as West in regard to the marriage relation.

A MEMBER OF THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Trial of Gen. Lane for the Murder of Mr. Jenkins.

From our Own Reporter.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, June 16, 1858.

At the conclusion of Mr. GREEN'S testimony, which I sent you yesterday, HENRY W. JENKINS, nephew of the deceased, was examined. He testified that he was present at the shooting of his uncle,—that they started out from the house about one o'clock the 3d day of June, 1858; went over to Lane's premises for water; after going about three rods Mr. Green spoke up, and said we had better have an axe to knock down the gate; Mr. Jenkins replied, "Henry, you run back and get the axe;" I did so, and then overtook them; Mr. Jenkins went ahead, I next and Mr. Green next, and Mr. Dufer last; we walked middling close to each other; after we had got about half way over, I saw Lane standing out at his east door, looking towards us; we said nothing but went on; after we got near Mr. Nute's hen-coop, Mr. Lane walked out, and Mr. Jenkins set down his rifle about three feet from the corner of Lane's lot by the hen-coop; Lane met us there about three rods off, and said, "I'll shoot you, Jenkins, if you come inside the yard;" I then hit the gate two or three blows; then uncle took the axe out of my hand; while he was in the act of knocking down the gate, Lane said again, "I will shoot you if you come in the yard;" uncle said: "no more of that;" just as we got it down, Lane went into his house and came out with his gun; it was nailed up very tight; don't think it was quite down when Lane came back; there was a rail extending across the gate, nailed on the top of the posts, and each paling was nailed to the rail; Lane repeated, "I will shoot you if you come in the yard;" just as Jenkins was passing through the gate, he replied: "You know your duty, Lane; after advancing 30 feet or more, Lane drew up his gun and fired; a second or two after, uncle fell; I rushed to him then, and thought he had been shot by a bullet; uncle throwed down the axe just in the act of going through the gate, on the outside of the fence; it struck near my feet; I put my hand over my uncle's breast, when I got to him; the blood was gushing out; he fell directly where he stood; I was at the gate when he fell; I think Green followed in after uncle, and walked partly by his side, but was not noticing any one much, except Lane; uncle was lying partly on his side, and I turned him over on his back; I was the first one that got to him; think Mrs. Jenkins came next, and Mr. Ropes about the same time; I then ran for the gate we entered and halloed for aunt Ann (Mrs. Jenkins;) this was all in a few seconds; I tore open his shirt, and helped carry him to the house; there were some signs of life when I got to him; the blood was coming out of his mouth; we carried him to the house; think it was Mr. Ropes, aunt Ann, Mr. Lane's hired man and myself carried him to his house; I soon went back after the pails, and brought them home; shortly before this transaction I went over to Lane's with a message; uncle said: "Henry, you had better run over and tell him that we are coming after water;" I went over with it; asked his daughthr if Mr. Lane was in; she said he was; said I wanted to see him a moment; he came to the door and stepped out; I told him uncle sent me to tell him he was coming after water; Lane replied he had no water for Jenkins, and that he wanted him to keep out of his yard, or off from his premises; am not sure which; I then went back to the house; told uncle what Lane said; he replied that he had seen whole families that way.

[An hour was here spent in a war of legal wit and logic, on the question of admitting the witness to testify what was the cause of his being sent to Lane with the message, or what was Jenkins' reason for sending him. Without a decision by the Court, adjourned till 2 o'clock.]

AFTERNOON.

The question before the Court in the forenoon was decided that all the facts connected with Mr. JENKINS sending the message, his declarations at the time, &c., could be admitted, whether they had been communicated to Gen. LANE or not.

H. W. Jenkins; continued—Mr. Jenkins stated at the time the message was sent that he had been charged with going there for water by Mrs. Lane, in the absence of Mr. Lane; Mr. Jenkins has, to my knowledge, been in the habit of getting water at the well ever since I came there; I came on the 21st day of December last; Lane stood between the well and my uncle when he fired, and fifty feet from his door; the fence in which the gate was built that was broken down was a part of that around the inclosure and house of Mr. Jenkins.

Another hour was here spent arguing the admissibility of the last sentence, relative to the *ownership* of the fence. Court ruled that it was not proper to ask witness who owned the fence and gate.

Witness continued—Think Lane repeated the threat that he would shoot Jenkins two or three times after he came out with the gun; Jenkins had no arms with him at the time; he fell just upon the edge of the plowed ground; there is nothing visible on the plowing; the gate was built before the ground was plowed; I measured this morning the distances of the various points named in the testimony I have given; have not got the figures with me; think it would be about 50 rods from the well by way of back gate to Jenkins' house, and about 40 rods further to go around Nute's house to the front gate.

Cross-examined—I first learned that uncle was going after water about noon of that day; I heard hired man say he had been threatened; saw uncle load a pistol; he was loading when I returned from Lane's; saw him load the rifle afterwards; when I was starting with the party, Jenkins said Lane would let us have water—that there would not be any trouble; Mrs. Jenkins did not follow; do not know that she tried to keep uncle from going; don't think any of the ladies left the house; uncle carried the rifle by his side; Lane first spoke to us a little before we got to the gate; uncle said to Lane—"You know your duty, Lane," in a deep low tone, as if he meant it; he was some excited; the distance between them at this time was fifty feet or less; I think Lane said after that, "I will shoot you;" think Lane was walking up then; think Lane said it twice after uncle was through the gate; think Lane stood on the hard ground near the plowing; the pails were left near the gate, outside; can't swear positively that I told Lane that Mr. Jenkins wanted him to be there, or to wait; did not say to Lane, in presence of Mr. Gates, that Mr. Jenkins wanted him to be there and be prepared for him; I might have said at the time to some that he had better wait, but uncle did not tell me to say so; Gen. Lane asked me if I was going back; I said I was going to the *Republican* office, but I was going to carry back message first; Gen. Lane did not then ask me to go back and tell my uncle, for God's sake, not to come, for the only way they could get along in peace was for him to remain on his premises, and Gen. Lane on his; did not tell me to tell uncle that he (Lane) had not visited the grave of his child with his family, back of Jenkins' house, lest it might make trouble; we were not all armed that went with uncle; I did not admit on the day of my uncle's death that all three who accompanied him were armed; have not admitted that I was armed at the time; Jenkins had not sought a quarrel with Lane, and don't know as he had any quarrel, only about the well matter; the revolver I spoke of belonged to my uncle; think I heard the rifle discharged, but did not see it; it was discharged after my uncle fell, as I was going up to him; I don't think my uncle had been drinking; saw no signs of it; think Mr. Guest lives on the same quarter-section with my uncle and Lane, but don't know certain; have seen his well from a distance; have had no conversation with Mr. Green on the subject since he was on the stand; have talked with him some since the death of my uncle, but not much, for we all knew the particulars; we board together at my aunt's.

Direct resumed.—Think it was a week or more after Lane first locked up the well, before uncle died.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

RANDOPH.

The Serenade to John Cochrane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please permit me, through your valuable paper, to call the attention of the above-named gentleman and his "constituents" to the fact that the residents for several blocks around No. 133 East Twelfth-street, (Mr. COCHRANE'S residence,) were greatly annoyed last night by the so-called "serenade."

One o'clock at night is certainly a very unseasonable hour for a political serenade of any kind, but when accompanied by the firing of cannon in the streets, and such noisy demonstrations generally, as characterized this one, it becomes an intolerable nuisance. "The roaring of cannon" was frightful, and I know of at least one lady in the neighborhood very sick, who suffered severely in consequence. Do the Police permit cannon to be fired at midnight under our windows?

Will not Mr. COCHRANE devise some more quiet way of getting before the public, or at least less annoying to his neighbors? SECOND-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.

A Childish Amusement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not rather too lawless a state of affairs, and such as requires immediate remedy, when a party of individuals disturb the City residents unnecessarily at the hour of midnight by firing cannon in the streets in the vicinity of their dwellings, as was the case last night in the Second-avenue near Fourteenth street. A band of serenaders not satisfied with the usual mode of giving their music, adopted the plan of suddenly and thoroughly arousing the inhabitants by loud and continued discharges from a cannon.

This, to say the least, was rather a childish proceeding, and I think must have generally been considered a very impertinent one. By giving this an insertion, you will oblige ONE OF THE RESIDENTS.

A man named John Mitchael came to his death, on the 5th inst., at Haverstraw, N. Y., at the hands of Michael McCormick. McC. and several others met at the house of Bridget McFadden, and indulged freely in drinking, when deceased and McC. got into a quarrel. Both went out of doors to settle their dispute, but shortly afterwards returned into the house, apparently good friends; but when they finally left the house the quarrel was renewed, and the fatal rencontre took place on their way home.

The Case of Cunningham—Verdict of the Jury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your editorial remarks in this day's TIMES, giving the close of the Cunningham murder trial, you reflect somewhat severely upon the four jurors who insisted on rendering a verdict of "Not guilty," as they believed it to be a case of justifiable homicide. The law, in defining justifiable homicide, is not as you stated, but is in the following words:

"When committed in the lawful defence of such person, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant, *when there shall be a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished*, it is justifiable homicide. When the Jury believe that the evidence in the case brings it within this statutory definition, they are to render a general verdict of 'Not guilty.'"

Now, Sir, the statutory definition of manslaughter in the third degree is, "The killing of another in the heat of passion, *without design*, by a dangerous weapon, except in cases of justifiable or excusable homicide." Or "the involuntary killing of another by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another while such other was engaged in committing or attempting to commit a trespass or other injury to private rights or property;" and of manslaughter in the fourth degree, is "the involuntary killing of another by any weapon or means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, which is not excusable homicide," or, "every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another, where such killing is nor justifiable or excusable, or is not declared in this chapter murder, or in this title manslaughter of some other degree."

The evidence in this case was that MCLAUGHLIN, the deceased, abused CUNNINGHAM, and threatened to smite him and whip him; that he asked for a pistol or knife; that he seized him three times; that he became more violent as the quarrel progressed; that on the last occasion he seized him by the collar with his left hand, drew him half way over the counter of the bar, and at the same time had his riggt hand drawn back and his right fist clinched or doubled up. That CUNNINGHAM, the prisoner, did not commence the quarrel; that he endeavored to get away from MCLAUGHLIN, and retreated as far as he could; that he could not have got out of the room without encountering MCLAUGHLIN; that he told MCLAUGHLIN that he should not smite him nor whip him, neither that night nor the next day; that when MCLAUGHLIN seized him the first time, he told him to let go of him or he would kill nim; that when he seized him the second time, he told him the same, and on the third time he told him the same; that he repeated this warning several times, and on being drawn half way over the counter, with his feet partly from the floor, that he then said, "Let go of me, once; let go of me, twice; let go of me, three times;" and, MCLAUGHLIN not yielding, he fired deliberately at his breast, and immediately gave himself up to the police officers.

Now, Sir, we leave it to your own good judgment, as well as to the public to say, with this brief statement of the facts of the case before you, if the four jurors whom you so unjustly (we think) censure, were not more correct and conformable to the law and testimony in the case than the seven who were in favor of manslaughter in the third degree and the one who was for manslaughter in the fourth degree. The case, Sir, in our opinion, was either deliberate murder or justifiable homicide. None of the jury believed it *murder*—consequently it must have been justifiable homicide. Can it be, then, Sir, as you assert, "That the event is due to the extraordinary tenderness of the four who stood out for acquittal?"

The tenor of your article is that a person's life must be in imminent peril to justify such person in taking life. The law is that if we have reason to apprehend danger of the commitment of a felony or of great personal injury to our person, we are justified. The counsel for the defence offered to prove the character of MCLAUGHLIN in regard to his being a fighting character, and that he was noted for maiming and severely bruising those whom he fought, but it was overruled. Judge WHITING, in his defence of the prisoner, said that the best way to prevent the beating and maiming of our citizens by these bullies was for them to learn from our Courts and Juries that when they attempted such acts they did so at the peril of their lives, and as no such attempts have been made to commit such brutal acts in our City since the killing of Paudeen by CUNNINGHAM, is it not fair to presume that such self-defence will do more to free our citizens from such brutal attacks than any other mode of redress? JUSTICE.

Ocean Steam.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On this subject, the *Courier & Enquirer* of last Saturday had a sensible and vigorous editorial, with a view of showing the practical wisdom of the British and the shortsightedness of the American Governments in their respective policy in regard to Ocean Steam Navigation. It is no doubt the earnest desire of parties interested, at least, that the "Ninnies who call themselves statesmen" may be led to imbibe somewhat of the *Courier's* spirit before the next meeting of Congress, for the purpose of acting as *patriots*, and not simply as Democrats with circumscribed ideas.

As one having some interest in the matter, I must take exception to a single remark in the article referred to. Speaking of the "Collins steamers," as they were once called, the *Courier* is pleased to say it "was the *best-managed* line ever placed upon the ocean." This appears to me to be very cruel sarcasm, not intended, however. The defunct line, it is well known, received from Government more than double the amount of compensation paid to any other American Company for carrying the mails between Europe and the United States. Moreover, it enjoyed for years the highest degree of public favor. What has been the result? Why, if it was the *best-managed*, has it not been made productive of large profits, instead of total loss, to its stockholders? Honor to whom honor is due, and to nobody else

AMERICUS.

A Victim of the Storm.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot forbear stating a startling incident of the storm of last evening. A few yards from my dwelling a child was returning from school in the height of the tempest. The young mother, insensible to every impulse but a mother's love, seeing her child, a little girl of six or seven years old, rushed out with a shawl in her hand to meet it, threw the shawl about it, seized it in her arms and was hastening with her loved little one to her home, when she suddenly staggered and her child dropped. In a moment the lightning had struck and killed her. The mother's errand, her love, her child, her courage in the storm were of no avail. In a few moments the neighbors had borne her lifeless form back to her dwelling. But where was the husband and father who left all well in the morning, his wildest thoughts never touching such a calamity as this? I hastened to meet him to prepare him for trouble—I walked with him into the house of death, and I leave any one to imagine his wild agony as the sudden sight of his awful bereavement, change and desolateness in a moment appeared before him.

A few hours bring dismal changes. Here one hour was health, life, hope, with their bright affinities, the next, blight, blast, death-silence, rupture of all but indissoluable ties, motherless children, broken-hearted father, coffin, grave and burial, all by 10 o'clock the next morning.

If any incident is incorrect I was witness of the main fact, and want to know if there is not anything known which could be done for persons struck by lightning before medical aid can be got, which might sometimes save life.

BROOKLYN, June 22. J. WEST.

Passports for France.

The following letter contains information of interest to persons intending to visit France:

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES:
GEORGETOWN, June 7, 1858.

SIR: I received the letter which you have done me the honor to write to me, dated the 4th of this month, and in which you ask me for information in regard to our regulations relative to *visés* of passports. These regulations are the same that have been in existence at all times. The *visa* of a French agent ahead is obligatory on every person who wishes to proceed to France. The Consul-General, Consuls, and by exception, the French Vice-Consul at Baltimore, as well as the Legation of the Emperor at Washington, have power to grant these *visas*. Carriers bearing official dispatches of a foreign Government, are exempted from the general rule in regard to the *visa*, on condition that they are provided with a postport issued on the responsibility of such Government, and mentioning their character. I have the honor, also, to enclose herewith a copy of a note of the *Monsieur*, and of a circular of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 1st of March, of this year, containing useful information in regard to the matter in question.

Accept, Sir, the new assurance of my very high consideration. SARTIGES.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

The Berlin Free-Lovers Redivivus.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that the Free-Love people at Berlin, Ohio, who were supposed to have been "squelched" by the recent hostile demonstrations of an indignant populace, are up again, fierce, loose and rampant. The *Herald* says:

"The honest truth is, this community, which, instead of having a multitude of names, should be nameless, number from thirty to fifty in the township of Berlin; they are constantly erecting buildings—five or six having been put up within a few weeks—and the occupants are becoming more and more bold. On three occasions of late, men and women from among them have been seen in bathing together—naked. On a Sunday within four weeks past, two women and two men were so bathing, and a third woman sitting on the bank contemplating the scene. We suppose part would call themselves Socialists and part Free-Lovers—a very nice distinction. The *Age of Freedom*, which promised to remove beyond the borders of Berlin, has returned to the village and ensconced itself in the very midst of that community."

THE UNITARY HOUSEHOLD.

Letter from the Proprietor in Reply to the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not aware of any special reason which should absolve me from the pains and penalties of newspaper notoriety, though I did hope, that in undertaking a modest experiment, having for its sole purpose to teach the world a lesson in the art of living, there would be no attempt to bring it before the public until such time as there should have been an experience sufficiently extended to furnish the data for an intelligent conclusion as to permanent results. But as the TIMES of to-day, in an extended article, has given publicity to some facts in connection with it, and has sufficiently identified both person and place as to leave no doubt in the minds of many of its readers, by whom and where the experiment has been undertaken,—and, furthermore, inasmuch as the article in the minds of most readers visits upon others than myself the good or bad effects of my personal reputation, I am compelled to emerge from my obscurity, to correct misapprehensions on the part of the TIMES, and anticipate so far as may be, what I intended to say relative to the experiment itself months hence, when I could speak with greater confidence as to results.

SOCIALISTIC THEORY.

For many years I have been identified with the cause of constructive socialism, and whilst others have lost faith in the immediate prospect of a realization of a condition of society better than exists on the plane of civilization, because of the failure of numerous attempts at social reorganization, I have yet an abiding conviction that Christ did not live and die for an abstraction, but that his doctrines are to become incarnated in human institutions, and that men and women will yet live on earth amid the full fruition of social harmony, which, to me, is the second advent of Christ upon earth. The genius of CHARLES FOURIER has unfolded the future, when Christianity shall be a living reality in the relations of mankind, and not a professed doctrine belied in every walk of life, and on every day of the week, Sunday not excepted. FOURIER was a great annunciator, if not always an exact thinker. While he did exhibit an ideal society, grand in the conception of its relations, he failed in attempting to show how it was to be attained. With all his just invective against the falsities of civilization, in prescribing the means of superseding it by a true society, he incorporated some of its errors in his system. Thus, though he fully perceived the factitious power of capital on the productive industry of the world, he yet, in reorganizing society, allows capital to retain a part of its unjust power by which it reproduces itself. Again, though he fully recognizes the principle of individuality as necessary for the establishment of social harmony, yet, by proposing the joint-stock association, (though he did not perceive it,) he placed the vital principle of individuality in jeopardy. JOSIAH WARREN, a man not possessing the high æsthetic character of FOURIER, but gifted with the same earnestness of aspiration, and with it a keen power of intellectual analysis, discovered the true principle of organization in a permanent recognition of the subtle principle of individuality and the assertion of "the Sovereignty of the Individual to be exercised at his own Cost," which he rendered possible to realize by discovering another principle—the true measure of equity in exchange, which principle is formulized in the sentence, "Cost is the equitable limit of Price." With these as the fundamental principles of social reorganization, I believe that the grandest visions of FOURIER are within the reach of us all—and that no longer need Christian institutions be a moral paradox—in the vain attempt to identify the Christian idea with Heathen practice. FOURIER, WARREN, COMTE, BRISBANE and ANDREWS, have each made their discoveries in social truth, until now a science of society based upon integralism is well nigh unfolded.

THE UNITARY PLAN ILLUSTRATED.

So much by way of introduction "Cost the limit of Price" means that when the safety of my capital is guaranteed—and it can be had on call—all I get more than a return of the capital is a wrong upon the person who gives it me, and that the act, so far as abstract right is involved, belongs in the same category with robbery, and is only right by virtue of its recognition by human conventionalism. Everybody knows that by coöperation economical results can be and are attained, and the fact finds a practical recognition in every department of human industry where advanced civilization exists, except in the household and in agriculture. We know that, whereas, the steamer *New World* is a magnificent unitary traveling apparatus, with a unitary parlor, a unitary dining room, a unitary kitchen and a unitary means of locomotion, and that it is better for all concerned, both for speed, comfort and economy, to carry us to Albany, than five hundred clam-sloops, we yet fail to see that the St. Nicholas Hotel, with its unitary parlors, its unitary dining-halls, its unitary kitchen, its unitary laundry its unitary halls, its unitary heater and its machinery for economizing labor, are infinitely better for five hundred families than are five hundred cramped houses, with five hundred seven by nine parlors, five hundred little kitchens, five hundred washtubs, a thousand grates and stoves, and in the whole no modern machinery to economize labor. We fail also to recognize the fact, that the wives and daughters in the St. Nicholas Hotel, absolved from domestic drudgery, are free to engage in productive employment if they wish, and that at most one-fifth of the usual number of women are sufficient to perform the service which requires the full five hundred in the isolated household, while at the same time the quality of the work done in the isolated household is not as good.

The St. Nicholas Hotel is a unitary establishment. There is perfect harmony and order in its workings, because of its unitary character. Yet it has no advantages for me and others whose means are limited. From $2 50 to $3 per day for each person for shelter and table, are prices only within the reach of the wealthy. We are debarred from its advantages, because the principle of "Cost the limit of Price" is overlooked. Everywhere both eyes are open to profit. The ground *per se* is made the basis of a profit in the shape of rent. The building and its improvements also afford a profit in high rent. Profit is again made in sub letting the rooms by the proprietors. They exact a profit, also, on the table. Back of them the grocer, the provision dealer and the producers have their profits. Some patrons don't pay, and losses have to be paid by those who do pay; and employes, having no interest in common with the proprietors, spoliate upon the stores of the place. Hence the St. Nicholas Hotel is not patronized by the "lower twenty."

THE UNITARY HOME.

Appreciating the truths which I have briefly stated, I resolved to organize a household, which, while it should incorporate the unitary idea, should also recognize the principle of exact equity; and as my means were not adequate to a large beginning, I have made a small one. In the experiment I have embarked all I have of material wealth. My hopes are centered upon it as the nucleus of a practical Christianity; and so far as I know, it is this day the only household in existence made up of several families, whose pecuniary operations are a practical exemplification of exact equity. If the plan

Position of Democrats on the Kansas Question—Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Thursday, May 20, 1858.

JOSEPH GADD, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* Your kind letter informing me that my enemies were industriously circulating a report, that I intend, if I am not nominated to be an independent candidate, has been received and read with some surprise.

I am sure that none but the most reckless would give currency to such a statement. I have no such intention, and I authorize you to give the report a most unqualified denial. *I have invariably, in all parts of the district, said to the people, that I was not a "Lecompton" candidate, nor an "Anti-Lecompton" candidate; but simply an old-fashioned Democratic candidate,* subject to the customs and usages of the party. We had some difference of opinion amongst us on the Kansas question, but now that controversy is terminated by a bill which, if it is not all we could ask, is yet a compromise which we, as good citizens, should faithfully carry out the course of true wisdom demands of every Democrat to exert his whole influence to harmonize and unite the party. Because we differed on the Kansas question, must we never agree again? Your citizens have often differed on other questions; yet, when the controversy was ended you all came harmoniously together, as though you never had been on opposite sides. A few years since the Democrats of Brownsville and Cookstown were warmly and earnestly contending for a new County, while the Democrats of Union borough were quite as warmly and earnestly opposed to the division, but because you differed on that question are you never to agree again?

Now that the Kansas question has been compromised, will we be so silly as to refuse to forget that we differed about the details of the bills to terminate the question. Because we differed about the admission of Kansas, are we never again to be united? I am the earnest advocate of union and harmony. Let Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton men forget that such divisions ever existed in our ranks, and remember only that they are Democrats.

These are my sentiments, and these are the doctrines I teach wherever I go amongst the people. I have never belonged to any other party than the old Democracy, and never intend to. To that party I am indebted for all my political honors, and the liveliest gratitude of my heart is the remembrance of their devotion to me in the struggles of the past. The principles of that party are my principles, and my destiny is inseparably united with its fortunes. Should not the earnest, unfaltering devotion of my life convince the most incredulous of my fidelity to my party?

When a man announces his name as a candidate for nomination by any party, I consider him honorably bound to submit to the result, and if he is not nominated he owes to it his support and influence. When the nominations are fairly made, at an honest election, if the successful candidate is an honorable man, and a true Democrat, he will submit to the decision without a murmur.

I ask from the Democratic Party a second term—an honor which for fifty-six years has not been denied to any Democratic Representative. To deny it to me is to pronounce me unworthy what has been conceded to all my predecessors, and would disgrace me forever. With my competitor the nomination is a mere matter of office—with me it is a question o honor or disgrace.

Some persons at one time predicated their opposition to me on my course on the Kansas question; *but now that controversy is terminated, substantially on my plan, as you know, and the President has approved and signed the bill—when the President agrees with me, should my Lecompton Democratic constituency refuse to do the same?*

So many slanders have been circulated against me by those who oppose my nomination, that a single letter affords far too brief a space for a reply to them. The most convincing proof that they are false is found in the fact that their authors have uniformly refused to meet me and discuss their charges before the people. From the day I came into your county, I have invited those who charge me with breach of faith to my party to meet me in a free and open meeting, and let the people judge of their charges after a full hearing; but I have never been afforded an opportunity to unveil the assailants of my good name. The people will judge of the motives of men who assail an absent man, and, when he returns, deny him an opportunity to reply to their attacks. If what they charge is true, why not come out and expose me? Truth never shuns the light.

Excuse the length of my letter, and believe me, with the kindest regard, truly yours,

WM. MONTGOMERY.

The Littles Murder Trial.

On the third day of the trial of Mrs. CHARLES S. LITTLES, at Rochester, the first witness called was Dr. GEORGE W. AVERY, one of the physicians who made the *post mortem* examination on the body of LITTLES. The skull was produced, and the witness went into detail at some length of the nature of the wounds upon the head. His testimony was similar to that which he gave on the STOUT trial. When the skull of LITTLES was produced Mrs. LITTLES covered her face with her handkerchief and seemed to be much affected during all that part of the examination. Indeed, she did not once look at the witness, and did not see the skull at all. While this examination was in progress a handsome boquet or bunch of flowers was sent into Court by Mrs. RALPH LESTER for the prisoner and handed to her by the Clerk. She took the flowers and appeared to be affected by this evidence of remembrance from a stranger of her sex without, for she shed tears freely afterward.

Dr. Avery testified that he saw the defendant, Mrs. Littles, at the Police Office, between eleven and twelve o'clock in Sunday morning, the 20th December, 1857; she had a scratch upon her face and was somewhat bruised; the Coroner asked me to examine her; I found one of the bones of the left fore arm fractured, just above the wrist; saw her subsequently at the jail, on the following day.

Mr. Perry objected to the line of inquiry, as the examination was made after she had refused to allow such an examination and while in duress, having supposed that she was obliged to submit to such examination.

Judge Mason—It was of no consequence whether she had refused before to submit to an examination—the only question was whether it was made in duress. He would hear more of the circumstances before deciding whether the testimony was competent.

Witness then stated that he was requested to go to the jail by the Coroner, and went in company with Dr. Montgomery; he was informed that the defendant had refused a personal examination the day before; was informed so by Dr. Montgomery on the Sunday night previous; the Coroner was not present.

To the Court—We went to the Jail with Mr. Merrill, the Jailor; stated to Mrs. Littles that we came at the request of the Coroner to examine and see if she had any injury on her person except what was apparent on her face and hand; she said nothing for some time, and was rather inclined not to allow it; I repeated my request, that we might examine her; told her we would be as modest about it as we could; don't recollect what she said, if anything; told her we would like to look at her arms and shoulders; think she asked a colored girl there to assist her in arranging her dress; don't recollect that she said "if she should do so she should submit;" think she said something, but if she had said that, I think I should have recollected it.

Mr. Perry objected to a further examination on this point. He said he would prove that defendant had been legally advised of her right on Sunday, and had refused to submit to the personal examination. He asked to exclude the evidence produced by duress.

The Court held that it could not exclude the evidence, but if it should turn out that this examination was made while the defendant was in duress, it would rule out the testimony, and so instruct the Jury. It was a question of fact whether the evidence was obtained in duress, and one which might go to the Jury.

Witness—There was an abrasion on the fleshy portion of the fore-arm of the defendant—both arms—most on the right; there was a contusion or discolored spot on the right shoulder, at the point of the shoulder; there was an abrasion under the chin; the lower extremities were injured; there was an abrasion of skin at the ankle and just below the knee-pan of the left leg; the right knee was somewhat swollen and discolored about the joint, and discolored along down the shin bone; also a contusion over the prominence of the right hip; the broken arm was swollen on Sunday; it had not been set when I saw her at the Police office; the fracture of the arm was at the head of the *radius*, which was broken off.

The little girl FRANCES STOUT, sister of the prisoner, came into Court for the first time now, and took a seat with Mrs. LITTLES. They entered into conversation and continued talking for some time.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ROCHESTER, Thursday, June 4.

The evidence against Mrs. LITTLES and MANLY LOCKE is similar to that in STOUT's case. The pin, victorine and clothing, found on the scene of the murder, were identified as Mrs. LITTLE'S by her mother and brother. The evidence will probably conclude to-morrow.

BOOROM'S ROCKET GUN.—This is an ingenious invention of Mr. J. D. BOOROM, the gunner of the ship *North Carolina*, for the purpose of firing sky or signal-rockets, and is also adapted for war purposes in the discharge of congreve rockets. It consists of a chamber to receive the rocket, and a stave, below which is a barrel containing a spiral spring. Running through the spring is a rod connecting with a hammer for exploding a percussion cap. Along the outside of the barrel is a slat about eight inches long, through which projects a ring connecting with the end of the rod, so that it can be drawn back and cocked. The base of the rocket is inserted in the chamber, the stick passing through a loose guide; beneath the chamber is a cup. The gun is held by a convenient handle, one end, in which is a spur, resting on the ground or deck of the vessel, so as to give it solidity, and allow of its being swept round in any desired direction. A trigger is then pulled by the thumb of the right hand; the force of the spring explodes the cap communicating fire to the rocket, which causes it instantly to ascend. By this method, the person who fires the rocket escapes all danger from the flame, while he has perfect control over the direction of the rocket until it has passed beyond the reach of the gun. The frequent and sometimes fatal accidents which have arisen from the premature discharge of rockets, or from their taking the wrong direction, are thus wholly obviated. The gun has been tested by an order of the Secretary of the Navy, and is highly approved for the purposes for which it is designed.

Bark *Benjamin Franklin*, which arrived at Fall River on the 19th inst., last from Coast of Africa, returned in consequence of the leaky state of the vessel, and Capt. Brown being sick with fever and ague. She lost four men by being poisoned by the natives on the Coast of Africa, about the 1st of January last. Their names were Welcome Clark, of Fall River: Frank M. Hathaway, of Freetown, and two Portuguese.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Preparations for Celebrating the Fourth of July.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on preparations for celebrating the Fourth of July met again yesterday afternoon, Alderman STEPHENS in the Chair.

Alderman BOOLE moved to reconsider the resolution passed by the Committee at the previous meeting, appropriating $250 to the Veterans under Col. Raymond. He said that when he offered the resolution he supposed the other organization of Veterans did not number more than six or eight. He had since learned that the organizations were about equal in point of numbers.

Councilman GENET said that ignorance was sometimes bliss, but when it amounted to impudence, it was not to be borne quietly.

Alderman BOOLE acknowledged the ignorance, but when it came to the matter of impudence, he thought the gentleman. (Mr. GENET,) had quite as large a stock of that article on hand as any other member of the Committee.

Alderman REED thought the other organization entitled to some consideration.

Councilman VAN TINE hoped the matter would be laid over, which was done, and on motion of Alderman HOFFMIRE, it was decided to give both the Veteran organizations notice to appear at the next meeting of the Board.

A letter was received from Mrs. A. Watson, District of Columbia, proposing to marry a certain Mr. Jonathan to a Miss Liberty, on the 4th, and to have 33 bridesmaids present at the interesting occasion, clad in the coat-of-arms of the several States.

A letter was received from Mr. Godard, the æronaut, offering his services. He proposed to send up a balloon on the following terms:

1. For a simple balloon, containing 36,000 entire feet of gas, $500. The balloon to be able to take up five passengers, the fare of whom he reserved for himself, but *he would furnish a seat for any member of the Corporation free of charge.*

2. An ascension with gymnastic performance by his brother, suspended upon a *trapey* beneath the car of the balloon, $600.

3. An ascension with a parachute descent by his brother of 5,000 feet, $700.

4. An ascension with both gymnastics and descent by parachute, $750.

5. An ascension, riding a living horse suspended below the car of the balloon, $800.

6. Launching a flotilla of small balloons, (32 in number,) each containing 50 feet of gas, bearing the National Banner, and labeled with the names of the different States of the Union, $100 extra.

The gas to be invariably and in all cases furnished by the Corporation. He had smaller balloons that could be had at cheaper rates.

Consideration of the letters was referred, after a remark from Councilman GENET that the gas could be supplied without leaving the City Hall.

Prof. GRANT appeared and asked to be employed to illuminate the Bowery with the largest light ever seen on the surface of the Globe, with the exception of the late demonstration at Vesuvius; and even that he would rival for $150.

The Committee on Fire-Works reported in favor of giving the contract for all the fire-works to Messrs. EBON for $3,600; and of having the display at the following places to the extent of the amounts named:

City Hall	$600
Tompkins-square	300
Union Market	225
Madison-square	300
East Broadway and Grand-street	250
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues	300
Jackson-square	325
Seventh-avenue and Broadway	350
Mount Morris	300
Hamersly-square	200
Franklin-street and West Broadway	125
Mission-square	100
Hamilton-square	150
Randall's Island	100

And that there should be a band of music at each place, with the exception of Mission-square and Randall's Island. The report was adopted, and the Committee adjourned to Monday next.

Police Commissioners.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, at 2 P. M. General NYE presided, and all the members were in attendance.

A report was received from the Property Clerk, stating that the total receipts from the second sale of unclaimed property, held on the 9th inst., amounted to $433 29, and that, deducting expenses of all kinds, the balance, $274 52, had been paid to the Treasurer of the Board. He complained that many valuable articles were retained in some of the Police Courts, and suggested the propriety of the Board instituting an investigation to test the legality of this action on the part of the Justices. The report was referred.

The subjoined resolutions were presented by Mr. BOWEN and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Station-houses be instructed to rent and fit up at the expense of the City of New-York, a suitable tenement for a Police station in the Fourth Precinct of said City, and that the Police force of that Precinct be transferred to such Station-house at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That the said Committee be instructed to hire a suitable suite of rooms near the Station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct, for sleeping apartments for the Police in that Precinct during the Summer months.

From Mr. Samuel Brevoort, Special Aid to the General Superintendent, was received a report relative to dirt on the docks, and suggesting certain reformatory measures in that regard.

This document, which appeared at length in the TIMES of yesterday, was referred to the Mayor of New-York.

After some unimportant and desultory conversation, the Board went into secret session.

Bogus California Tickets—Two Passengers Sent Back from Sandy Hook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please publish the following, for the benefit of the traveling public? The sale of worthless California tickets, it seems, still continues, notwithstanding all the efforts of the public press to put travelers on their guard. A case of extreme hardship in this way to two young men of the name of JONES, from Iowa County, Wisconsin, elicited the sympathies of passengers on board the *Star of the West* on Monday. These brothers, as they stated to the Chief of Police, were induced by a tavern-keeper to buy their California passage-tickets from his acquaintance. Upon presenting them for inspection, when at sea, outside of Sandy Hook, they were struck with amazement to learn from the official (too late, one should think) that their tickets were not only worthless, but that the sum paid for them exceeded the price of genuine tickets by $50, and that they must be sent back to New-York. A gentleman who had witnessed this scene, and who returned to New-York, accompanied the young men to the office of the Chief of Police in Broome-street, where he left them to communicate the circumstances of the outrageous swindle practiced upon them. It is to be hoped that energetic measures will be taken to bring some, at least, of the swindlers to justice; and it is greatly to be desired that the directors of the California steamers may employ all the means possible to prevent such atrocious wrongs. JUSTICE.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the citizens of the Eastern section of the City was held in the Chapel of the Rutgers Female Institute on Monday evening, June 21, "to consider the claims of the Institute to the support of the friends of female education in the eastern section of the City, and the important relation of this Institution to the prosperity of the neighborhood within which it is located."

Mr. JOHN LEVERIDGE was appointed President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents of the meeting: The Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. E. O. Flagg, Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Rev. C. J. Jones, Rev. A. Kingman Mott, James N. McElligott, J. C. Whitmore, Henry W. Barstow, Robert R. Crosby, Solomon Jenner, Jacob Duryee, the Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Rev. Mr. Burch, Professor Hitchcock, Alanson T. Briggs, Robert Murray, James H. White, Zophar Mills, Dr. J. W. Corson, George W. Clark.

Mr. RICHARD VAUGHN was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. KREBS, President of the Institute, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, stated the object of the meeting, the design and aim of the institution, and the reason why it should be sustained in the eastern section of the city.

On motion of Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, it was resolved to increase the subscription to the capital stock.

The meeting was ably addressed by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Rev. G. C. Lucas, Rev. C. J. Jones, Rev. Mr. Inskip, Rev. Dr. Krebs. Prof. McElligott, Dr. J. W. Corson, Mr. Geo. W. Clark, Mr. Jenner, Mr. Hoxie, and the President of the meeting.

The sum of $2,300 was reported as having been subscribed by those present at the meeting, and a Committee of Five was appointed by the Chair to solicit further subscriptions.

The following gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Messrs. James E. Holmes, Charles G. Harmer, the Rev. E. O. Flagg, Henry Coe and Joseph Hoxie; and, on motion, the President and Secretary of the Institute were added to the Committee.

The Committee was authorized to prepare a circular addressed to the residents of that section of the City, setting forth the claims of the Institute to their patronage and support.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, and the ladies were invited to be present on that occasion.

FIRE IN MONROE-STREET—NARROW ESCAPES.—At a few minutes after 4 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 281 Monroe-street. The fire speedily communicated to the upper story of the building No. 279, adjoining. The upper part of the two buildings was entirely destroyed. The family of WM. CLARK, consisting of nine persons, who occupies the upper floor of No. 279, had barely time to escape with their lives. All their clothing and furniture were consumed. The second story of No. 281 was occupied by Mrs. ADAMS as a boarding-house. Her furniture was considerably damaged by water. The first floor was occupied by Mrs. BLAIR, and the basement as a porter-house by JAMES MOONEY, both of whom suffered considerable loss by water. The total damage is estimated at $800, and is covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as no one slept in the room where the fire originated. An investigation will be made by the Fire-Marshal.

CITY MISSIONS.—At the monthly meeting of the City Tract Society, held Monday evening in the Union Theological Seminary, the following was reported as the results for the past six months:

Twenty-eight missionaries and 1,100 visiters, have distributed 587,614 tracts, 585 bibles, and 432 testaments to the destitute; 2,934 volumes loaned from the Ward Libraries; 1,662 children gathered into Sabbath Schools; 323 children gathered into Day Schools; 231 persons into Bible classes; 3,025 persons induced to attend Church; 231 temperance pledges obtained; 1,359 religious meetings held; 60 backsliders reclaimed; 359 persons hopefully converted; 223 converts united with Evangelical Churches.

This exceeds the average number of converts annually, since the formation of the Society.

Coroner's Inquests.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD TRACK—SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—As a Hudson River Railroad train was crossing into the City, Wednesday, a man suddenly threw himself on to the track, near Eighty-sixth-street. The engineer saw the man threw himself in front of the train, but was unable to stop the cars in time to save his life. The cow-catcher threw him several yards, injuring him so that he died shortly afterwards. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body. From a paper found on him, his name is believed to be SAMUEL WILLIAMS. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed suicide."

INFANT KILLED.—An inquest was held Wednesday at No. 315 East Eighteenth-street, upon the body of an infant child nineteen months old. The mother of the child while crossing the street with the child in her arms became frightened at an approaching carriage, and in endeavoring to get out of the way stumbled and fell upon the curb stone fracturing the infant's skull. Verdict, "Accidental death."

UNKNOWN BOY DROWNED.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, Wednesday, upon the body of an unknown boy about 12 years of age, found in the water foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River. The deceased had on blue cloth pants and a white cotton shirt.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning officer BURNETT, of the Twentieth Ward, saw a woman leap off the dock foot of Thirty-fourth-street, N. R. He immediately jumped after the woman and rescued her from drowning. She gave her name as MARY COLE, but refused to state where she lived or the reason inducing the attempt on her life.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A horse attached to an express wagon ran down Rector-street, Wednesday afternoon at a furious rate. Before he was stopped, he ran against MORRIS POWERS, who was drawing a hand-cart, and dislocated his right arm. The injured man was taken to his residence, No. 95 Washington-street.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, June 25.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322 to 329. *Part II.*—Nos. 330 332 to 336, 338 to 340, 342, 343, 345.

SUPERIOR COURT—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 234, 256, 257 to 262, 264, 265 to 270, 271, 273, 274, 203, 224. The General Term will meet on Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M., for decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in an indictment against Geo. Stanley, *alias* Francis Stanley, for counterfeiting. Stanley was tried twice on a previous indictment for passing counterfeit coin, on which, however, a *nolle prosequi* was entered a few days ago, the jury having failed to agree.

Judge BETTS notified the jury that they must finish their business by next Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 24.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

In re application of Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church for leave to mortgage.—Order granted.

H. H. Evertson vs. *Mary Ann Gwan.*—Decree settled. No additional allowance granted.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

S. V. Moers vs. *Jacob L. Gans et al.*—If all the defendants who have not given bail, are prepared and will give bail, the bail for such as have not given bail is reduced to $8,000. If only two of the defendants who have not given bail, propose to give bail, their bail is reduced to $12,000 each.

THE OLD POLICE.

Yesterday Judge DEAN received from the Court of Appeals, the remittitur, in the case of William Gorman *vs.* the Board of Police, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the plaintiff to be a member of the Police force. Judge DEAN will move on Saturday that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be entered as the judgment of the Supreme Court.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Bar held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court on Friday, (to-day), at 12 M., to express the sense of the profession on the occasion of the death of Jonathan Miller, Esq.

P. Y. CUTLER,
D. E. WHEELER,
J. W. EDMONDS. } Committee.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Yesterday the Superior Court trial term was virtually adjourned until October. No further Calendar will be called. There is a case now on which will occupy to-day, which is the last to be taken up.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—JUNE 24

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The case of Hess Wheeler, a patent-safe operator, indicted for swindling Abraham Valentine, of New-Jersey, out of a considerable sum of money last Fall, was called on for trial. At the request of his counsel, Mr. Blankman, the trial was postponed until to-morrow.

A VENDER OF LOTTERY POLICIES.

A seedy-looking individual, named Samuel Lockhead, was arraigned on an indictment for selling lottery policies. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to rusticate in the County Institution at Fatbush for 3 months. He thanked the Court, and retired in the Company of an officer.

Wm. Shaw convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sent to Sing Sing for 3 years.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The three boys arrested by Officers Van Wagner and Folk, while in the act of entering the Sheriff's Office by means of false keys, were arraigned and convicted on an indictment for attempted burglary. Thomas Beatty, the leader of the party, was sent to Sing Sing for two years. Peter Dixon, a little younger, but equally as hard a case, was sent to Flatbush for three months. In the case of Thomas Devoy, sentence was suspended.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 24, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 7,549 bbls. Flour, 49,548 bushels Wheat, 11,708 bushels Corn, 9,325 bushels Oats, 1,646 pkgs. Provisions, and 176 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 175 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand fair at full prices. Sales have been reported of 150 bags Java, to arrive, at a price which we have been requested not to publish; 450 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; and 500 bags Rio at 10¼c @11¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Exhibits no important change. Sales having been reported of 1,500 bales at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

DRY GOODS—This branch of business presents no new feature of special interest. A moderate inquiry from the near-by and local trade, for really desirable goods, is all that jobbers have to meet. Prices are generally maintained for favorite styles, as well as for standard fabrics. Jobbers are in possession of good supplies,—while, in first hands, very few, if any, lots of Spring goods remain. Auction sales have nearly ceased for the season. A catalogue of French goods was disposed of, to-day, to a spirited company, at, however, somewhat less satisfactory prices than similar fabrics commanded at an earlier period. The *Independent* says: "The demand from the West has fallen off considerably this season, and what activity is anticipated in the Fall, depends on the degree of abundance of the year's harvest. Economy of consumption is yet the leading feature of the trade of the country; and the result of this will be small importations in the Fall months. The Dry-Goods trade is divided into three classes: receivers of goods from abroad or from the home manufacturer; jobbers or distributing houses, which break bulk; and the retail traders, who buy from the intermediate class. The first class is not doing any business, and have mostly sold out all their Spring goods. The second class are well stocked, and are doing a limited business. The third class are selling more freely, but the body of consumers throughout the country are very parsimonious in their purchases, forced to this economy by reduced means."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather more firmly, with a good inquiry. Subsequently, however, some holders pressed their supplies on the market, which had the effect of depressing prices without increasing the demand. At the close, the inquiry was tame, and the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers. Sales 16,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 95@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied much. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former rates. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 90@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling more freely at $3@$3 50, for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues pretty brisk, prices favoring sellers. The transactions amount to 62,580 bushels, including good White Canada, at $1 14; White Western, at $1 05@$1 10; Red (Winter) do. at $1@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, inferior to prime, at 90c.@94c.; poor to prime Chicago Spring, at 85c.@89c.; and White Southern at $1 26 ₱ bushel. Corn is improving, with a light supply and a fair demand. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 71c.@74c. for inferior to good mixed Western; 74½c.@77c. for White, and 78c.@80c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 71c.@73c. ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in demand, and are steady. Western, 44½c @45c.; State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, at 39c.@42c.; Southern, 33c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week:

Flour, bbls	4,733	Oats, bushels	161,737
Wheat, bushels	426,784	Barley, bushels	3,545
Corn, bushels	376,659		

Shipments by Lake from Chicago, this season, to June 19:

Flour, bbls	93,319	Barley, bushels	61,111
Wheat, bushels	3,730,937	Oats, bushels	628,590
Corn, bushels	1,572,563		

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, June 19:

Flour, bbls	4,956	Rye, bushels	2,564
Wheat, bushels	387,018	Barley, bushels	14,030
Corn, bushels	200,815	Oats, bushels	85,402

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,300 bales at 45c @55c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, and prices are sustained.

HOPS—120 bales last year's crop have been disposed of at 5½c.@8c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

IRON—80 tons Scotch Pig changed hands at $23 75 @$24 ₱ ton., usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole is active and firm.

LIME—Rockland—60c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon. 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were sold at 29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, here, at 45c., cash, and 200 bbls. do., to arrive, at 44c., ₱ gallon, with some common Resin at $1 62½, and 1,000 bbls. strained do. at from $1 65@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 60 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $16 for thin Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are steady, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 800 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c., chiefly within the range, and 500 kegs at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef finds ready buyers at full rates; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ₱ lb.

The exports of provisions from the United States for the month of May, as made up for the Cincinnati *Price Current*, compare as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Pork, bbls	13,642	9,961
Bacon, hhds	1,360	11,044
Lard, kegs	112,540	77,931
Cheese boxes	15,367	5,063

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. in lots, chiefly at from $3@$3 50, though some choice was reported sold as high as $3 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—2,100 sacks Liverpool fine (WORTHINGTON'S) were reported sold at $1 20 ₱ sack.

SUGARS—Are more active at firmer prices; sales 1,478 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5¾c.@7c.; 200 bbls. Porto Rico at 6c.; and 150 bags Siam at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales 7,000 lbs. Ochotsk and Polar at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 3d., 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel, at 1s. 6d.; 25,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.@5d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 20 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d; some Cheese at 20s.; Resin, 1s. 9d. For London, some Flour at 1s. 9d.; tc. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 800 bbls. Resin at 2s.@2s. 3d: and 25 tons heavy goods at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 4s.; and 50 bbls. Spirits at 8s. For Antwerp, 10,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 7d. For Hamburg, 200 bbls. at 2s. 6d., and 15 tons measurement goods at 35s.—each by steamer; also 50 tcs. Rice at 15s., by sailing vessel. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ½c.; and 1,200 bbls. Resin at 2s. @2s. 3d. For Rio de Janeiro, a brig, (300 tons,) from Pensacola, lumber, $20 ₱ thousand feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Prych a'r Gwyliedydct"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HORS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE. | WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Phil

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person ending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st.—Italian Opera—SAFFO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—THE STRANGER—A LESSON OF THE HEART.

BOWERY THEATRE—WIZARD OF THE WAVE—LUCRETIA BORGIA—PADDY CAREY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON—Afternoon—THE FERRYMAN AND HIS DOG.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—JACK SHEPPARD—LWISS SWAINS—SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.)

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAY PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Europa leaves New-York for Havre.....June 26
The Europa leaves Boston for Liverpool.....June 30

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES will be for sale in Elizabethtown for the early trains, by R. CALDWELL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is understood in Washington, on what is believed to be reliable authority, that the President has determined to send an armed force to Nicaragua, or at least to make such a display of our naval vessels in the adjacent waters as will convince the English and French Governments that no interference will be allowed in our right of way across the Transit.

There is a rumor in Washington to the effect that Judge ROOSEVELT, of this city, is to succeed Mr. DALLAS as Minister to England.

The bids for the three State loans opened at 12½ o'clock, yesterday, at Albany, and the awards were made as follows: The $1,500,000 loan to the Sinking Fund—whole amount—was awarded to RUFUS H. KING and associates, J. B. PLUMB, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, A. P. HALSEY, JOHN SILL and J. T. SUTTER, at $101 62. This is about three-eighths over the average bids. The highest bid was that of the Tradesman's Bank, New-York, $15,000 at $103 15, and of $20,000 at $102 85. The temporary loan of $200,000 for Canal purposes, was awarded as follows: J. M. PINCKNEY & Co, $50,000 at $101 15, and $50,000 at $100 85; WHITEHOUSE, SON & MCKRISON, $50,000 at $100 85, and $50,000 at $100 99. The Comptroller's loan of $100,000 was awarded as follows: Tradesman's Bank, New-York, $15,000 at $101 26; Williamsburg City Bank, $10,000 at $103 05; JAMES G. KINGS' SONS, $65,000 at $102.85, and $100,000 at $102.65.

The Texas papers contain glowing accounts of the grain crops in that State. The prospect was that there would be the largest yield of corn ever known. The weather was favorable.

The Mobile papers say that Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN were received there with extravagant demonstrations.

Marshal RYNDERS was serenaded last night by a large number of his friends at his residence, No. 52 Henry-street. The introductory remarks were made by Hon. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, who said his friends had called upon a friendly visit, and to congratulate him upon his recent triumph. The Marshal invited all inside; where, after refreshments had been served, he made a characteristic speech, thanking his friends, but denouncing serenades generally as a humbug, gotten up by sycophants, who expected place or power from those they serenaded.

The work of breaking out and discharging the frigate *Susquehanna* is progressing favorably, and arrangements are made, as soon as all is ready, to place about 500 tons of ice, mixed with salt, on board of her, next to the walls of the ship in order to destroy the infection, when the ship will be handed over to the Navy Yard. The *Black Warrior* has been thoroughly cleaned, and will leave Quarantine to-day.

The trial of LEROY RUSHER, for the murder of MCCARTHY, was, on the application of Mr. MARCUS D. LARROWE, his counsel, postponed till the first Monday of next Term. JAMES LARKIN was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. He was a young man, but an old offender. WILLIAM MTLLIGAN, arrested on a bench-warrant issued by the Recorder, for an assault on Captain WEBB, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday last, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. CHARLES SCHOOKS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. HENRY GEIGER, charged with burglary in the cigar store No. 189 Houston-street, was convicted of an attempt to commit petit larceny. The Grand Jury came into Court with their last batch of indictments, and were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

A regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Station-houses to procure a suitable tenement house as a station for the Fourth Ward police, and convenient sleeping apartments for the police of the Twenty-second Ward. A report from Mr. BREVOORT relating to dirt on the wharves and piers, was referred to the Mayor of this City. The remaining business was without importance.

The public exercises of the twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Psi-Upsilon Fraternity were held at the Rev. Dr. SMITH'S Church, corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening. E P. WHIPPLE delivered the Oration, on "Young Men in History," and JOHN G. SAXE read a Poem entitled "Love."

The yachts passed through the Narrows yesterday at 12:20 P. M., the *Rebecca* first, *Una* second, *Madgie* third, and the schooners not far behind. At 3:30 P. M. they had passed out of sight from the telegraph station at the Narrows, and were going off "flying," with square sails set before a fair wind, which blew fresh from the southwest by west.

The General Markets yesterday presented no new feature for Cotton. Sales 1,500 bales Middling Upland, at 12¼c. ₰ lb. Flour opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily. Wheat and Corn were in good request, at firmer prices. Coffee was in fair demand, and Sugars were more freely dealt in at full rates. Pork was also more active at, however, unsettled quotations. Lard was in better request and was very firm. No noticeable change occurred in Beef, Rice, or Spirits Turpentine. Common Resin was steadily improving. A livelier business was transacted in Tallow, which declined a shade. There was a more general movement in Freights.

THE NEW STEAM SLOOPS OF WAR.—The last news from Washington in relation to the new steam sloops-of-war is that the Secretary has determined to have one constructed at each of the eight navy-yards, including Pensacola and San Francisco. This will be equalizing the patronage of the Government with a vengeance. If timber enough can be found on the Pacific coast, of a suitable quality, to build a ship at San Francisco, all the machinery will have to be sent round Cape Horn or across the Isthmus for her, so that her cost would be about double what it would be if she were constructed in the Brooklyn yard. If California feels herself entitled to the profit to be derived from building a man-of-war at the San Francisco Navy-Yard, the better way of satisfying her demands would be to propose a compromise and pay the State in money. When Peru and Chili want men-of-war built, they find it to their advantage to contract with New-York ship-builders for them. It is generally understood that no timber has been found on the Pacific fit to be used in the construction of ships. But it might be sent there, as well as the steam-machinery, from this side. This objection will not apply to the Pensacola yard, for it is right in the region of live oak and yellow pine. But there are no machine shops there, and it will be a costly job to send the machinery there from one of the Northern yards. It is very proper that in the distribution of Government offices each State should be allowed its share, according to its representation in Congress, though very little attention has been paid to this equable principle in the distribution of spoils; but in the distribution of work, like the building of ships, economy alone should be the motive in giving it out. Wherever the work can be done to the best advantage there let it be performed. To be governed by any other consideration is to encourage the very worst kind of jobbing. We have already too many Navy-Yards, Boston and Portsmouth are too near together for separate naval establishments to be maintained at each place; so are New-York and Philadelphia, and Washington and Norfolk.

A Gigantic Enterprise—The Grant of Land in Northern Mexico.

A telegram from Washington in yesterday's TIMES informed the public that Señor ROBLES, the Mexican Minister, denied that any grant of land in Sonora and the adjoining States, had been made by the Mexican Government to American citizens. The Minister's denial, however, seems to have been based upon an inference, and not upon official knowledge. If such a grant had been made, says he, it would have been promulgated; as it has not been promulgated, it cannot have been made, and would be invalid if it had.

Perhaps this argument is not quite conclusive; and in spite of it, and the official denial which it seems to involve, we venture to assure Señor ROBLES that the Mexican Government *has* made extensive grants of land, not only in Sonora, but elsewhere, to parties who are citizens of the United States, and who intend to insist on their alleged rights, should there be any disposition on the part of the Government which Señor ROBLES represents to molest them, a circumstance, however, of which there has been no further indication than the statement of Señor ROBLES already alluded to. Thirty-nine million acres of land—a large portion of it teeming with mineral wealth—is no small acquisition for any private company; but a citizen of the United States, a certain enterprising ex-sea-captain, by the name of ISHAM, now of California, sojourning, however, we believe, in Washington, is in possession of grants from the Mexican Government of double and treble that amount of acres. Some time during the Presidency of COMONFORT, Captain ISHAM was in Mexico, and there entered into a formal and binding contract with the Mexican Government to undertake and effect a scientific survey of the Mexican States of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango, for which service certain compensation and privileges, differing but slightly with reference to the different States, were guaranteed to Captain ISHAM or his assigns. The terms of the contract generally thus conveyed to Capt. ISHAM the following important concessions:

1. One-third of all the public lands of the aforesaid five Mexican States was granted in fee, on condition of the performance of the contract.

2. The accompanying right to preempt the remaining two-thirds, on the same condition.

3. The surveying parties and colonies organized for the purpose of making surveys, have the privilege of importing all their instruments, material, supplies, &c., free of duty.

4. The exclusive right of steam navigation between San Francisco or other American ports and Guaymas, or other port in the Gulf of California, is secured to Capt. ISHAM, his associates or assigns for a term of years—ten, if we recollect rightly.

Various other rights and privileges, involving minute details with reference to the progress of the surveys, the appropriation of lands unclaimed as private property, at short notice, &c., &c., are also contained in the contract or grant, in which it is made the duty of the Governors, Judges and other officials of the five States mentioned to cooperate with the grantees in every point, to afford the surveyors all possible assistance, &c., &c, while the leader of the surveying party is also created a sort of Commissioner, with the rank of Colonel in the Mexican army, whose privilege it is to act for the Mexican Government in case of default by his officials. The details are elaborate, and seem to provide for every contingency; but they cannot be all here stated with precision. The grant, or decree, is signed by COMONFORT, and was delivered, and the rights under it vested, before the revolution which drove him from power. Under it, Capt. ISHAM organized in California, last Fall, a party of about 160 men, embracing the most competent engineers and surveyors to be found in that State; they sailed from San Francisco to Guaymas about December, and are said to be now in Sonora, engaged in carrying on the surveys called for by the contract. Captain ISHAM has been in New-York some time the past Winter negotiating for money—also in Washington—and in both places has succeeded in setting several leading politicians and financiers nearly crazy with excitement. The affair seems almost too gigantic for belief, and the prospect it opens for political and financial speculation almost inevitably compels one to recall the brilliant and then disastrous history of the South Sea Bubble, and to couple the name of ISHAM in advance with that of LAW. On the other hand, the grant of President COMONFORT to the retired sea-captain of California, may be the foundation of future financial, commercial and political results rivaling, or even exceeding the full-blown glories of the "Governor and Company of Gentlemen trading to the East Indies."

It is not known whether the present Mexican Government have any intention of disputing the validity of the grant. COMONFORT himself maintains that he had full power to make it, and that it is binding on the country. The rival Governors of Sonora are said to be both the friends of ISHAM and his claims; and it is also said that no opposition has yet manifested itself among the officials of either of the other States included in the grant. If the Government itself undertake to repudiate it, then we suppose, of course, that it will become a question of diplomacy—the subject, very likely, of hostilities, and finally, no doubt, the means of the total absorption by this country of all Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Sinaloa—the development of immense riches in silver—the building up of a second San Francisco at Guaymas, and a general vindication of manifest destiny, national greatness, and the glory of the Saxon race.

The purpose of Captain ISHAM, and those whom he will associate with him, is of course to complete the surveys called for by his grant, beginning with the State of Sonora, and then by colonization and organization to develop the vast mineral and other resources of the country. The most sanguine expectations seem not to be unreasonable, in view of the rich silver mines which are known to exist there, and in view of the fact that Guaymas has one of the finest harbors in the world. Further developments will doubtless be made ere long, when arrangements which are believed to be in progress, are completed. In the meantime let Mr. BUCHANAN and the public study out this new opportunity for national expansion on a grand scale; and let the private fillibusters gnash their teeth. Captain ISHAM is bound alike by his interests and by the terms of his contract to prevent fillibusterism against these Mexican States at any rate; and it is said that thousands of men in California, who might, under other circumstances, be fillibusters themselves, would at once respond to the call of ISHAM, in case any of the guaranteed territory should be threatened by private invasion. How matters will be managed with the Mormons, supposing they are going to Sonora, is uncertain. They may already see, however, that there is no chance of finally getting out from under the care of Uncle Sam in that direction, and that there is no telling how soon, if they go down there, they will have to receive a new Territorial Governor from the United States, or move again.

Slavery in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d inst, says that the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals "has lately decided the most important case to the institution of negro Slavery that has been adjudicated since the times of Lord MANSFIELD." "It is," the *Enquirer* says, "the Dred Scott decision applied to slaves," and settles the question whether they have "civil or social rights," by determining their *status* to be that not of *persons* but of *things*.

The case in which the decision was given was that of Bayly *vs.* Poindexter's Executor. JAMES L. POINDEXTER, by his will, gave his slaves "the choice of being emancipated or sold publicly." The Executor filed a bill in a Circuit Court asking the Court to construe the will upon several points, but more especially upon the question whether the emancipatist was absolute; and if not absolute, but conditional, whether the slaves, previous to their actual emancipation, had the legal capacity to make the necessary election. The Judge of the Circuit decided in favor of the slaves; that is to say, that by the terms and operation of the will they were absolutely emancipated. From this decison the residuary legatees appealed to the supreme judicial tribunal of the State, where the decision of the Circuit was reversed—that Court holding that the emancipation under the will was not absolute, but conditioned upon a choice to be made by the slaves, which choice they were legally incapable of making. They, therefore, receive no benefit from their master's will, but become the property of his residuary legatees.

This result is paraded by the *Enquirer* and the *Examiner* with triumph little short of ecstasy, though it might be supposed that the defeat of a dead master's benevolent designs toward his slaves, by a legal technicality, could furnish high-minded men with slight cause for rejoicing. It was not, however, reached without difficulty. The Court, consisting of four judges, heard elaborate arguments in the Spring of 1857, and were divided. In the Fall, a fifth judge having been added, the case was reargued, and a decision reached, two of the five dissenting.

The *Enquirer* says the Court was considerably embarrassed in coming to its conclusion, by previous decisions, and admits that the practice had been to allow Slaves to make their election when such privilege was conferred upon them by will. But Virginia is progressive, and has changed all that. A new policy is avowedly inaugurated. The Richmond *Examiner*, referring to this decision, says:

"It is not to be denied that the decisions of the Court of Appeals have heretofore gone very far in construing deeds and wills of emancipation, in favor of granting liberty to the slave. *This has doubtless arisen partly from the fact that, for many years subsequent to the Revolution, the policy of the laws unquestionably favored the emancipation of slaves.* Many of the earlier Judges were fresh from the political conflicts of that period—and all of them were strongly imbued with the general spirit of the times in favor of the 'equal and inalienable rights of all mankind.' Nor had the true nature and legal character of *Slavery* in our midst been much investigated, and the real value and political and social necessity of the institution elucidated by discussion or demonstrated by experience. At that day the great products of the South were far less dependent upon slave labor for their cultivation; and the minds of men were thus far less occupied with the subject which now has come to be regarded as one of the greatest economic and philosophical questions of the age."

Other decisions, the *Enquirer* informs us, have followed that of Bayly *vs.* Poindexter's Executor, in the same spirit, and going even further. Mrs. COALTER, widow of a late Judge of the Court of Appeals, died last August, leaving a hundred Slaves, which were referred to in her will in these following words:

"*Fifth*—I direct in regard to the balance of my negroes, that they shall be manumitted on the 1st day of January, 1858, and I authorize and request my executors to ascertain what fund will be sufficient to provide the usual outfit for and to remove said negroes to Liberia; and I hereby direct my said executors to raise said fund, or such an amount as in their judgment may be sufficient for that purpose, from my estate, and to use the said fund in removing and settling my said servants in Liberia, or any other Free State or country, in which they may elect to live; the adults selecting for themselves and the parents for their infant children. And I further direct, that if any of my said servants shall prefer to remain in Virginia, instead of accepting the foregoing provisions, it is my desire that they shall be permitted by my executors, to select among my relatives their respective owners—said election to be made by the adults and parents as aforesaid."

And property to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars was charged as a fund for the use of the slaves. Here, too, a bill asking construction of the will was filed in a Circuit Court, and the decision was also in favor of the slaves. But on review by the Supreme Court of Appeals, the case of Bayly *vs.* Poindexter's Executor, was declared to be the settled law, and Mrs. COALTER'S will to be but a mere bequest of election to the slaves between freedom and slavery, which they had no civil right or legal capacity to make, and were, therefore, decreed to remain slaves.

These decisions, confessedly changing the long-settled law of Virginia, while they deprive some hundreds of negroes of that freedom which their masters believed they were bequeathing to them, will have no further effect than to make future testators more guarded in the wording of their wills. The law, as laid down by the Supreme Court of Appeals, must appear to all unprejudiced persons unjust alike to the dead master and the slaves intended to be set free by him who had the sole right to do so. How the papers and citizens of Virginia can glory in a decision so oppressive and unconscionable is a mystery. They really regard it as a highly creditable legal exploit to defeat the manifest intent of a will for the purpose of keeping in Slavery those whom a dying owner desired to set at liberty? Has chivalry come to this?

Our Maritime Prosperity.

The London *Morning Chronicle* indulges in some rather jubilant remarks at our expense, on the subject of the *Leviathan* and the Collins line of steamers, regarding the first as a great success, and the latter as a great failure. But the *Chronicle*, it strikes us, is rather fast in its calculations, and looks too far into the future in depicting the consequences to New-York of the *Leviathan* making Portland her landing place on this side of the Atlantic. We shall keep our heads up a while longer in spite of Portland and the *Leviathan*. But there is one point upon which our London cotemporary touches us more closely. The *Chronicle* says:

"It must be very mortifying to the boastful citizens of the United States to find that while England has at present 1,670 ocean steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 666,330 tons, America has but 57 of 94,795 tons—that while we have 121 steamers engaged almost exclusively in the foreign and domestic mail service, there are but 22 engaged in the same service in the United States—and while the steamers employed in our coasting trade and merchant service number 1,548, America has but 37."

This would be very mortifying, we must confess, if it represented truly the actual difference of our steam commerce; but it does not. All the steam shipping of Great Britain are ocean and coasting-steamers, while our steamers are mostly employed in lake and river navigation. But it is mortifying, nevertheless, to know that any nation can boast of a superiority over us in anything. We can afford to bide our time. We have never yet seriously attempted to enter into competition with England in ocean steam navigation. The necessities of her position compelled her to embark more extensively in it than we have found it profitable or necessary to do. What we have done hitherto in ocean steamships has been to try our hand and see what we were capable of doing; and having proved that we could certainly equal, if not excel, all other nations in this line, like a prudent people we have not gone beyond the paying point. There was no object in building any more Leviathans for the mere glory of it. As soon as ocean steamers can be made profitable, we shall build all that can be employed with advantage. We have done pretty well thus far, and have no reason to be dissatisfied with our exploits with steam on the ocean. As we have already more ocean steamers than can find profitable employment, it would be the extreme of folly to think of building more. If England and France choose to indulge in the very costly game of out-building each other in ocean steamships, it is no reason that we should follow the unprofitable example. Of all the various means of wasting money, and misemploying human labor, there are none from which less good can be derived than from building useless ships to lie and rot or rust in dock. We have done something in this line, but not to such a wasteful extent as has been done by our great rivals across the Atlantic. Our commercial energies are not running to waste; we have not altogether lost the art of naval construction; and, as soon as the occasion shall call for an addition to our steam marine, it will be promptly made. But we have not yet done our share in the business of iron ship-building—indeed, we have done nothing in this most important branch of industry; and it is on this point alone that we have any reason to feel mortified, or that our British friends can claim any substantial advantage of us.

Cottoning to America.

A new journal has just been established in London, only the second number of which we have seen, called the London *Cotton Plant*. Its avowed object is to disseminate information in relation to the cotton-planting interests, but the principal motive of its conductor is, apparently, to oppose Anti-Slavery principles, or, as the editor expresses himself, "The free-negro theory of WILBERFORCE, BROUGHAM and CLARKSON." The undertaking is certainly a most novel one, in England, and we should think that it would be about as likely to succeed as a journal devoted to the propagation of monarchical principles in this country. The editor is very candid in the avowal of his principles, very temperate, yet decided in his manner of expressing them; but he does not manifest a particularly intimate familiarity with the temper or tactics of his clients in urging their claims to attention. "All we ask in the name of American philosophy," says the *Cotton Plant*,

"Is a calm and patient hearing. Violent and inflaming measures so long applied to this grave question have produced more harm than good. It is time to appeal to a higher and better means—to candid discussion and conscientious conviction. To these means the Southerners of America are perfectly willing to submit the question."

The Southerners of America have lately undergone a very great change if such be the case; but we fear that the cotton-planters will utterly repudiate the tactics of their London advocate, though they may fully approve of his principles. We have before us a letter from a Southern city, bearing date only two days before that of the second number of the *Cotton Plant*, which rather conflicts with the fine sentiments we have quoted. The letter in question is addressed to a highly respectable business firm in this City, and we give it entire, omitting only the names, as it exhibits in a very clear and practical manner the "calm and patient bearing" which "American Philosophy" is so ready to bestow upon the great question which the *Cotton Plant* proposes to discuss:

"Messrs, ——: We are in the receipt of the —— containing your advertisement. We also observe, in another column, an editorial speaking of a Southern Convention held in a neighboring State, the sentiments of which you doubtless indorse; therefore we respectfully request you to keep such documents at home. Send no more of them to us, and we must respectfully decline any further communication with your concern, either directly or indirectly. Sell your goods to such as subscribe to the sentiments contained, and insult us no more with such insolence.

Yours, &c."

This is the kind of discussion which the "American philosophy" of the London *Cotton Plant* will tolerate, and no other. The direct-trade theory of the South Carolinian economists and philosophers is accepted in all its blooming luxuriance of nonsense by the *Cotton Plant*, which publishes a leader so wonderfully like the letters that appear in the Charleston *Mercury*, and so illogical and ill-informed that we imagine it must have been borrowed from that prolific source of balderdash.

To render strict justice to the new advocate of negro Slavery, we must admit that its articles are generally well and ably written, and that it violates none of the conventional decencies of language which belong to English journalism. It has the candor also to confess that it has undertaken a perfectly hopeless task in attempting to convert the British mind to its own way of thinking on the subject of negro Slavery. But the publisher has had the sagacity to adopt a very excellent method for gaining an extensive circulation in the Southern States, though it is one that we fear will not make its proprietor a millionaire. He offers to send the paper to any cotton planter who may desire it, without requiring any pay in advance.

Our Police—Now and Then.

It is just a year ago since our municipal Cataline entrenched himself in the City Hall and bade defiance to the Metropolitan Police, whom he decided to be an unconstitutional force which all law-abiding citizens were bound to despise and knock on the head. Within the interval which has since elapsed, amongst the many changes of all sorts by which it has been marked, none more remarkable has occurred than the change in the fortunes and position of the Police. FERNANDO WOOD, to his own great joy, has been consigned by a grateful public to the bosom of his family; the day and night watch, after much tender nursing on the part of the City fathers, sleeps in the tomb of the Capulets; and the despised and rejected corps whom the great lights in the City Hall pronounced unmistakeably bogus, on Wednesday last celebrated the anniversary of its birth by a grand full-dress parade, in "all the pride and pomp and circumstance" of military array. There never was a more striking example of the vicissitudes of human affairs.

If we extend our retrospect a little further back, the change will seem still more extraordinary. It does not need the oldest inhabitant to remember the time when our lives and property were protected by civilian constables, whose personal appearance was in no respect different from that of the rest of the citizens, except that it was a little shabbier, and who refrained from causing anxiety to any portion of the community, by maintaining an attitude of dignified quiescence. The casing of these gentlemen in uniform was, in a police point of view, a step in advance, but it was a step which few of those who took it relished. Uniform has somehow, whenever it is connected with pay, come to be looked on as a badge of servitude, which every free and enlightened citizen should seek to avoid. To take the money and do the work was no discredit at all, but to have it known through one's costume what he was, was unutterable humiliation, the sting of which rankles in the breasts of many of the force to this day. The great uniform triumph once effected, the next thing was to bring about something like decent discipline and organization. As long as the Police was avowedly a political body, to be used as electioneering agents, this was clearly impossible; but once ABRAHAM and FERNANDO ceased to command it, this desirable consummation became suddenly possible. For the last year the work of drilling—(and judging from the gait and attitudes of some of the officers we see in the streets, what awful work it must be!)—has been going on steadily. The result flashed upon us day before yesterday in the grand parade, which we duly reported, in which 616 good and true men displayed to the thieves and pugilists of this City their "horrid front,"

"Still as the breeze, and dreadful as the storm."

We have the highest respect for drill and discipline. We know what wonders they can effect. We know that they change a cowardly, malodorous mob, good for nothing save robbing stores and breaking windows, into a machine which can crush empires, overturn dynasties, and defy Death himself. But we judge of the existence of both one and the other mainly by the external appearances of those upon whom they are said to be brought to operate. We judge of their influence above all by men's appearance *on duty*, and we therefore are sorry to say that the spectacle we daily witness of policemen with unbuttoned uniforms, soiled shirt-linens, &c., &c., lounging on curbs and railings, and at corner groceries, in all attitudes, and with every variety of nonchalance and indifference depicted on their countenances, somewhat diminishes the effect produced upon us by Wednesday's display. In the absence of these trifling drawbacks, we should think a thief might well tremble at that awful line, "dressed in front from flank to flank."

Objections are raised by some people to the nature of the drill which is now taught, and the necessity of teaching rifle drill is strenuously inculcated. We do not, for our part, very much care what the drill is, if it infuses into the men *esprit du corps*, and gives them a due sense of the dignity and respectability of the body, makes them proud of belonging to it and wearing its cloth. This is what makes armies a power in the world. If soldiers were ashamed of their dress and profession, one round-shot would drive them from the field. Some hope to see the results of the late display in divers small matters, to which, for fear of giving offence, we will not again allude. By this time next year, we hope to be able to say that the New-York Police is not simply fit to keep the peace in the streets, but might be marched into the field to meet an invader. A thoroughly good policeman makes an excellent soldier, but a bad one is the most useless animal we know, not excepting a ward politician.

THE CUNNINGHAM HOMICIDE.—We publish a communication dissenting from our strictures upon the opinion of the four jurors who were for CUNNINGHAM'S absolute acquittal. The writer is mistaken when he says the law defining justifiable homicide is not as we stated. That portion of the statute applicable to this case is precisely as we stated. Our correspondent indeed quotes some other provisions bearing upon cases of a different character; but even these fail to justify the act which the four jurors wished to pronounce innocent. We give the provision describing justifiable killing, to which he refers, but which he garbles and misquotes. It is subdivision 2, of section 2, of article 1, of title 2, of part 4 of the Revised Statutes, and is in the following words:

"When committed in the lawful defence of such person, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant, where there shall be a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished."

Now to pretend that the rough-and-tumble quarrel which Paudeen was fastening upon CUNNINGHAM endangered his life, or menaced him with imminent danger of great personal injury, is preposterous. Neither CUNNINGHAM nor the bystanders apprehended anything more than "a licking," and it must be recollected that assault and battery is not murder, or felony, or necessarily "great personal injury," in the sense in which the Statute uses the terms. The belief of our correspondent that the killing of Paudeen has had a happy effect upon the public peace must go for what it is worth. If all such acts are to be pronounced innocent by juries, we greatly fear he will have occasion to change his opinion.

WHAT YANKEES MAY BECOME.—The Richmond *Whig* has been indulging in a very curious speculation, and chalking out the future condition of all the nations of the earth. The Eastern hemisphere it assigns to Russian dominion, while the Western is to be all Virginia, and be ruled according to the peculiar institutions of that State. In calculating what we, the New-Englanders, will be put to, the *Whig* makes these profoundly sagacious remarks:

"The value of the Yankee as a slave has not been properly estimated. How dangerous and troublesome he is in a state of freedom is too well known. Cowardly, thievish, superstitious, fanatical, destitute of a moral sense, or of any fixed idea of civil polity, he possesses all the worse and none of the better traits of the Negro, and stands more in need of a master. His ingenuity has made him what he will forever remain—the mechanic and craftsman of the world. Under proper command he makes a good sailor. Nor is he unfit for higher slavish duties. His active and unscrupulous intellect finds very suitable occupation in the vulgar labors of the lawyer and editor; also, in the more disgraceful pursuits of the itinerant lecturer. But for his inability to discern between right and wrong, and his tendency to atheism, he might be put to use as a preacher. Whip him soundly for every political sermon, he would improve beyond what we think possible; but he will always be too hypocritical to be trusted."

The *Whig* thinks that, under the new Republic, the first necessary step will be "to reduce the Yankee to Slavery." But as it will probably take some considerable time to effect that object, the attempt ought to be made at once. By the time the Yankees are reduced to Slavery, the new Republic of Virginia will be quite ready to commence business on its own account, we have no doubt. But we imagine that people who have no better employment than to engage in such idle speculations, are much more likely to be enslaved themselves than to make slaves of others.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.—Some of the Democratic journals charge the Republicans, as a party, with the design of enforcing the License Law in the spirit of the recent decision by the Court of Appeals, evidently regarding the accusation as of a very damaging character. It is said there are twenty-five thousand unlicensed venders of "strong or spirituous liquors or wines" in the State, and it may be safely assumed that twenty thousand of them at least are active Democratic politicians, each having a thirsty company at his beck, who never fail, rain or shine, to vote the Democratic ticket from one to five times a piece.

The ultimate legal tribunal having pronounced the law Constitutional, and having further declared every violation of it an indictable offence, it is perhaps natural for those exposed to its penalties to feel sensitive. But we are really unable to see how they can make capital out of their unlucky position, or how an intention to inforce a good and reasonable enactment should be regarded as politically injurious. The charge, as against the Republican Party, is manifestly absurd. Political organizations do not engage in Grand Jury performances, and the fact that it has been thought worth while to prefer such an accusation, betrays a condition of things in the Democratic Party which it were more prudent to conceal. The unlicensed and illegal traffic in strong drink may be a vital Democratic interest; but if so it should, out of regard for public decency, be cherished in silence.

A NEW ERA IN YACHTING.—Our yachtmen have hitherto done little more in their noble pastime than to disport themselves in Summer weather in our lovely bay, or to go on their annual regattta through Long Island Sound to Buzzard's Bay. Their sport has been manly, but too luxurious and easy to rank with the hardy pastime of English yachtmen, who take long cruises, some of them having gone into the Arctic Circle, like the gallant Lord DUFFERIN, in the *Foam*, and others having circumnavigated the Globe. Two of our New-York yachts have been to Europe, and one of them has been on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. But none of the rest have ventured into blue water. Yesterday, however, inaugurated a new era in yachting, and nine of our yachts started on a race around Long Island, and back through the Sound—a much longer race than the English yachts have entered upon at any of their regattas. The day was a most auspicious one for the start, with a spanking breeze from the southwest, and they went off in splendid style. Dean SWIFT said he had never known any good weather—it was always too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry; but yesterday was a perfect day—the most discontented and fault-finding of grumblers could have found no fault with it.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.—When we gave a description of the TIMES Building a few days since, we made no allusion to the very beautiful decoration of the arched ceiling and walls of the Publication Office, for that accomplished artist, Mr. GUIDICINI, not having then commenced operations with his embellishing brush, we could not safely describe an object which was not in existence. But the work of the decorative painter has since been completed, and the office, with its cold, white walls, has been converted into a richly colored and exquisitely embellished apartment, which gratifies the eye by the lively harmony of tints and graceful scroll work. The painting is of a kind that is generally called fresco, but it has no other right to be so called than from the circumstance of its being painting upon the plaster. The arches composing the ceiling are divided into three compartments, enriched with leaves and scrolls, and in the center of each is the cypher of the TIMES in gilt. The walls are paneled to correspond, and in two circular compartments are portraits, *en buste*, of FAUST and FRANKLIN, the most appropriate heads that could be selected to adorn the publication office of a newspaper.

While there are such mural decorators among us as GUIDICINI, there is no excuse for the too common bare white walls and ceilings, which impart a look of chilliness and poverty to many otherwise handsome offices and apartments.

The Sumner Testimonial.

We recently published a letter from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, concerning the Boston testimonial offered to Mr. SUMNER, after the Brooks affair. We now publish the following letter from Mr. SUMNER, written at the time, on the same subject:

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: The papers speak of a token planned by you, in approbation of my recent speech, exposing the *crime against Kansas*. Pardon me, if in advance of any direct information, I say to you frankly, that I cannot allow this flattering project to proceed further.

It is enough for me, that you, and your generous associates, approve what I said. Such sympathy and support in the cause, of which I am a humble representative, is all that I ask for myself, or am willing to accept. But the cause itself has constant claims on us all, and I trust not to seem too bold, if I express a desire, that the contribution, intended for the testimonial to me, may be applied at once, and without abatement of any kind, *to the recovery and security of Freedom in Kansas*. It was for this that I spoke in the Senate, and I shall be proud to regard these contributions thus applied as my words hardened into deeds.

Believe me, my dear Sir, with much regard,
Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

MAN DROWNED.—JAMES SURRETT, a native of Philadelphia, and a deck-hand on board the steamboat *New-Haven*, fell overboard while drawing water to wash decks. Every effort was made by Capt. ANDERSON and crew to save the unfortunate man, but without avail.

DEATH OF JONATHAN MILLER, ESQ.—There is to be a meeting of the Bar at 12 o'clock to-day, to express the sense of the profession on the occasion of the death of JONATHAN MILLER, Esq.

How Hard Districts are Improved.

In the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn there is a valley stretching from Fulton-avenue to the Wallabout, known as Jackson's Hollow. To its very verge the City has marched up on either side, the best quality of improvements having been perfected and a most desirable population occupying the property both east and west of it. But the hollow itself still presents a most ruinous, tumble-down aspect. It is a village of shanties. The inevitable swill-cart is never absent,—the cart drawn by oxen and permanently mounted with a hogshead, in which every morning a cargo of distillery swill is hauled in from HUSTED'S and WILSON'S distilleries and disposed to the troughs that stand ready before the doors. The rank grass of the valley feeds in common a herd of cows, whose milk is served by women to the customers, who rejoice in the fact that the cattle which yielded it were at most only half swill-fed. This region formerly had a most unenviable reputation. Its midnight brawls and rows were famous, and he was accounted a hero who crossed the Hollow of his own will after night fall.

But while there has been no improvement of note in the outside appearance of Jackson's Hollow, a marked improvement has taken place in its reputation. An Irish fight there now is almost unknown. The Police—only two of them, we believe, include it in their patrol-districts—speak of the people as poor and honest, and about as quiet as their neighbors. Some say it is because the Police of the district is more effective, and especially because the appointing power has ceased to make policemen out of the loudest bullies; but those who have watched the philanthropy of the adjoining regions, give a very different reason for the change. Within two or three years back the churches in the vicinity have organized a Sabbath-School effort which operated in this wise: A limited number of families were set apart as the special charge of some layman, who, on Sabbath afternoons, visited them, urging the children to come up to the Sunday-school. The difficulty was to overcome the prejudice of parents, and the timidity of the children, who shrank from appearing in their rags and dirt among the well-dressed and cleanly. The objection of the latter was generally overcome on being led to the Mission-school, where they never failed to recognize some acquaintances out of as miserable hovels as their own. Once in the school, the teachers' and the visitors' joint effort was to improve the condition of the child, to teach him cleanliness as a prime virtue, to exchange his rags for decent clothes, and on no account to permit him to suffer from stress of weather or hunger. This led them frequently to visit the shanty that he called home, and by judicious assistance, by securing "a place" for the young semi-vagrant, and furnishing odd jobs for the parents during dull seasons, at the same time to improve the scant supply of home comforts, and link the whole family to a better circle of humanity. As we have said, the effects upon the morals of the Hollow are already well known to common fame.

This, which is only one case out of scores that the suburban residents of New-York and Brooklyn will recognize, is exceedingly suggestive to those who have puzzled themselves over the problem, How to elevate the condition of the dangerous classes.

At a recent Sabbath School Anniversary there were on parade in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, gay with banners and badges, Sunday dresses and smiling faces, by count, over 4,500 children. Among them, and not to be distinguished from the rest by any signs of inferior enjoyment, were the scholars of five mission-schools. Some 1,200 of them came from a single gathering-place—the Lee-avenue school. The district which these 1,200 come from is a very large one, and as yet but sparsely settled. According to the general rules of city-growth it ought to be a very hard district, and half a dozen years ago it bore that reputation. No man who lives within a mile of the corner of Lee-avenue and Hewes-street will deny the assertion that it is this school, with its bi-weekly sessions, its thorough system of acquainting every teacher with all the families represented in her classes, and the unparaded charities that, during Winter and Summer, in hard times and flush times, have distilled upon them, that has saved this new ward to sobriety and decency, and made it one of the best-ordered localities in the City. It, and schools like it, have made the poor feel that Christianity is something else than a matter of pew-rent and gilt-edged hymn-books—that it is only another name for temperance, home-comforts and rational enjoyment. Christians had too generally come to believe in the theory of the old farmer, that swill was good enough to grow pigs on, but that the sheats should have a month of corn-feed to fatten them for killing-time; that people might live very well on "the pleasures of the world," but that they needed a year of fattening on "religion," to get them ready for Heaven. The new gospel, that starving men must be fed before they will hear preaching to advantage, has wonderfully improved the poor man's idea of religion. It has accomplished the great feat for thousands who *were* doomed—*opened a career* for them.

The value of these modern methods of reclaiming hard neighborhoods we are in no danger of overrating. But they must be backed with others. The next step will be to make the Common Schools pleasant and attractive, especially to remove from the primary schools their repulsive formalities, to get rid of the eternal "committing to memory," to make the school-rooms cheerful, the music which always delights the little folks abundant, and the teaching principally oral, and only elementary. The next is, by municipal legislation to improve "the face of the country" where the thriftless are congregated in shanties and hovels; to run broad, airy streets through the Jackson's Hollows, to drain the surface carefully, and fill up to grade the low vacant lots. By scattering the denizens of these noxious districts, while the churches and schools extend their kind and unobtrusive watch over them as they migrate into better districts, they are gathered into more hopeful circles, and we shall need detectives to spy out and indicate to us where our dangerous classes are.

Right of Search.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The British Ministers pretend to be determined to put an end to the Slave-trade. To extinguish the Spanish trade Britain gave Spain two million of dollars or so, and she by treaty agreed to do so. The Spanish princesses, princes and Captain-General and other Spanish officials have, with the knowledge of England, for more than twenty years steadily violated the treaty and allowed eighteen or twenty thousand slaves to be annually landed in Cuba, from whose importation and sale the Spanish rulers have drawn and are still drawing millions of wealth. It is also well known that in order to cover this Spanish Slave-trade, American vessels with American papers and flag, have been bought by these Spanish Slave-traders

This is the basis of the British pretended right of searching our trading vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Africa, as well as of the royal libel that the United States cover the Slave-trade by their flag, nay, that they allow the secret importation of slaves into our Republic. These bold, baseless and reckless falsehoods are put forth by the Royalist Party to discredit Republicanism in Europe. There is nothing new in this, as year by year, from 1776, the press of Europe has groaned with libels on our Republic, its Government and its people.

The right of searching these vulgar republican ships is said by these royal libelers to be necessary to destroy the Slave-trade. This is a mere pretence to enable Britain to continue her old claim to the sovereignty of the seas. If Britain chose to blockade Cuba, for six months, with her vast navy, the Spanish Slave-trade, and the Spanish abuse of our flag, would cease forever. But this she will not do, as then her negro-loving pretence would vanish with the trade.

The conduct of the British cruisers in the Gulf and in Cuban ports, show *her real object to be to assert her old dominion over the seas.* The remarks of the ministers in Parliament show the same.

These facts, these British aggressions, and this Spanish degradation and prostitution of our flag, call for prompt redress.

The President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, as well as the American people, have declared that these wrongs must instantly cease and forever.

As to the forcible stopping on the high seas of our ships, the obvious remedy is to send out American ships-of-war and capture and condemn them in our Courts of Admiralty.

If Britain, while carrying on the Cooly Slave-trade, shall continue to allow Spain to abuse our flag to enrich Spanish Princes, Governor-Generals of Cuba, and other officials, the capture of Cuba, or its purchase, will be the only means of relief for the consideration of our Republic. A repetition of these libels, these aggressions, and these prostitutions of our stars and stripes, will prepare public opinion in this country for the capture of Cuba, if these Spanish royal and princely rulers refuse to sell the Queen of the Antilles to the United States. This gordian knot will soon be cut. HAMILTON.

Decline of the Trade Between England and the United States.

The returns issued in London by the Board of Trade show that British commerce has not yet recovered from the shock of last Autumn, the exports of April showing a decline in value of about half a million sterling, and those of the four expired months of the year of nearly six millions, as compared with those of the corresponding periods of last year. If we take the three months ending March 31, there is a decrease of between five and six millions, and of this nearly four millions represents the falling off during that period in the amount of exports to the United States. In the first three months of 1857, the value of these exports was £6,281,720, and in the same period of the present year only £2,659,713. But it must not be supposed that this falling off is confined to the trade with the United States, for, in addition to a decline from £818,560 to £639,433 in the value of the exports to Canada and the adjoining British Provinces, there has been a diminution of exportation to every country in Europe, except Spain, Italy, Belgium, Hanover and Greece, the trade to all of which does not exceed £2,700,000 annually. Farther from home, British enterprise has been more successful, possibly because the conditions which create hitches in the wheel of commercial progress in older countries do not exist in a less civilized stage of society. Certain it is that, while the exportation of British manufactures to France, Germany and the United States has greatly diminished, they have been exported in increased quantities to China, the Philippine Islands, Java, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Mexico, Central America, New-Granada, Uruguay and Peru. The Colonial trade generally has declined, but the shipments to India, Hong Kong, Mauritius, the West Indies and Belize have increased. The entire export trade of the three months amounted in value to £23,510,290, against £28,827,493 in the corresponding period of last year. The following table shows the value of the principal exports to the United States in April of the present and the two preceding years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Beer and Ale	£7,794	£14,177	£5,208
Coals and Culm	5,820	12,813	25,196
Cotton Goods	192,441	197,072	98,585
Earthenware & Porcel'n	46,311	50,105	39,123
Haberdashery & Millin'ry	105,882	96,205	39,760
Hardware and Cutlery	89,893	$3,864	27,258
Linen Goods	129,484	75,388	55,877
Metals—Pig Iron	31,608	20,848	9,829
Bar & Rod Iron	264,067	233,768	57,431
Cast Iron	1,696	1,691	6,908
Wrought Iron	52,148	46,884	25,979
Steel	45,467	40,674	28,803
Copper Sheets	36,194	29,003	7,738
Lead	6,607	5,604	8,665
Tin Plates	113,522	83,955	82,074
Salt	9,563	5,652	12,603
Seed Oil	36,669	3,748	11,468
Silk Goods	28,995	27,080	18,168
Stationery	7,135	2 824	4,128
Woolen Goods	268,886	220.239	128,952
Total	£1,480.492	£1,221,104	£693,753

The imports into the United Kingdom during the three months, were within a million sterling in value of the exports, amounting to £22,425,051, of which sum £5,374,638 represented the produce of the United States. The quantity of cotton imported from the United States during April was 1,185,296 cwts. against 491,076 cwts. and 889,909 cwts. respectively in the corresponding periods of 1856 and 1857. There was a large increase in the supply from Egypt, but from India and Brazil the arrivals were smaller than at the same time last year. The total imports of cotton, however, show an increase. The importations of wheat and flour almost doubled that of the corresponding period of 1857, but from the United States there were only 10 943 qrs. of wheat imported, against 38,702 qrs. and 15,094 qrs.; and of flour only 87,183 cwts. against 156 444 cwts. and 126,817 cwts. The exports of bullion and specie to the United States during April, amounted to £116,959, and during the four months ending April 30, to £127,968, all in gold. Against these amounts, the imports were respectively £26,967, of which £21,844 was in gold, and £2,661,709, of which £2,587,611 was in gold.

The number of vessels which entered British ports during April, was 2,772 against 2,198 and 2,420 in the corresponding month of the two preceding years. There was a numerical decrease under the Danish, Dutch, Belgian, and Spanish flags; but all others increased. The entries under the flag of the United States numbered 111, against 129 and 68. The arrivals from the United States, under all flags, were 125, against 202 and 159; and the departures for ports in the United States, 135, against 118 and 112. The largest amount of tonnage entered inwards was from American ports, being 122,848 tons, out of a total of 705,957 tons. Next in importance were the arrivals from India and France. The number of vessels which cleared outwards was 4,191, of an aggregate tonnage of 990,921, of which 129,225 tons represents the departures for ports in the United States. Next to this amount in importance were the tonnage represented by the departures for France, Germany and Canada, being respectively 126,087 tons, 108,080 tons, and 106,544 tons. The countries from which the tonnage of the arrivals increased were, Russia, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, India, Mexico, Central America, and Brazil; and those the tonnage of the departures for which increased, were Russia, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Turkey, India, and the United States.

Views of a Peaceful Man About Homicide

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a peaceful man, and one entirely indifferent to the result of the Cunningham trial, I must dissent entirely from your remarks to-day, on the course of the four Jurors who favored that individual's acquittal. PAUDEEN was a notorious bully, who had frequently shown himself entirely reckless as to the result of his acts, and whose hand had already been imbrued in the blood of his fellow-man. What you term "a licking" from such a character is quite as likely to lead to loss of life as not. Should such a one raise his hand against me, with a threat, I should certainly consider my life in danger, and should not wait for the hand to fall before resorting to any arms that I might possess, in defence of my person. In such cases "delays *are* dangerous."

The case is analogous to the Simonson case, lately tried in Brooklyn—with this difference, that the assailed party in that case belonged to a better class in society—believed, perhaps, in your doctrine in such matters, and — lost his life in consequence. It was there proved that there was no previous animosity to the victim—no special provocation, but that "the boys" were "out for a lark," and determined to have one, no matter at whose expense. The victim was quite as likely to be one of our first citizens as any other, and, once involved with a man, their feeling is, indeed, as was stated, that they had "as lief cut a man's throat as look at him;" their violence is without bounds, and they seldom leave a victim till he is entirely helpless,

If the assailants in such cases, who are cowards at heart, believed that there was a chance of the game being turned against them, or of a *speedy* retribution, we should hear of them very seldom indeed, and *as a peaceful man* I would not punish one who has taken a step in defence of the right, even though his general character be none of the best. That I believe is not now in question. As I said before, the assailed party might have been one of the best of us—even yourself, Mr. Editor. How then? WAYNE.

RUTGERS' INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement of this well-known Institution will take place at Dr. KREBS' Church, in Rutgers-street, on the 1st of July. The preparations made for the public exercises are always such as to render these occasions among the most interesting of their kind; and the present one will be more interesting than usual. The exercises are to include the induction of a new Principal, together with the inauguration of a modified *régime*, by which the friends of the Institute expect greatly to increase its efficiency and popularity. The Institute will be placed under the entire charge of Mr. H. M. PRESCE, as Principal, who brings from the East a high reputation for culture and energy, and who will introduce at the same time a new corps of teachers, selected with great care, and with the purpose of placing the Institution upon the highest grade of scholarship and efficiency.

The General Theological Seminary Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary took place yesterday in St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth-street, before a large congregation. In the chancel were Bishop POTTER, of New-York; Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York; Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois; Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, and Bishop DOANE, of New-Jersey. The Faculty were seated on the right. After prayer and music, the sermon was preached by the Bishop of New-Jersey, who took his text from Romans x. His sermon was mainly from the fourteenth and fifteenth verses, which are as follows:

For whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?

In the course of his sermon he remarked that man possessed a religious nature, but it was not to be inferred from that fact that man did not require a revealed religion. Neither was it to be inferred that the knowledge of God was natural to man, for God was not known, except by revelation. But the religious nature that was in man led him to seek after a God—a fact that was made apparent in the most savage nations. The Lord knew men, and he knew that if salvation leaned upon faith, faith leaned on hearing, and therefore he gave the revelation of his will in trust to faithful men, with the promise that he would be with them always to the end of the world, constituting them the Church of the living God—the pillar and ground of truth. In conclusion, the preacher exhorted the graduates who had chosen the church for their profession to hold fast to their faith, and to be men of faith, works, love and prayer, and to cling to the ancient creeds, discipline and Scriptures of the church.

At the close of the sermon, the graduates were presented to the Bishops by the Rev. Dr. MAHAN, the Dean of the Faculty. The Bishop of New-Jersey welcomed them, and, as their names were called, presented degrees to the following:

Edward F. Baker, Maine; Silas R. Jones, New-York; James C. Lea Jones, Western New-York; John Thomas Moody, Nova Scotia; Dan. Ellis Willis, New-York; Fred. J. F. Lightbourn, New-York; John Wilkinson, Illinois; Geo. Burgess Paine, Rhode Island; H. Holmes Loring, New-Jersey; Jons. A. Wainwright, New-York.

After they had received the blessing, the communion service was proceeded with; and after all had participated in the distribution of the elements, the Bishop of New-Jersey pronounced the benediction. Soon after the services closed, a portrait of the late C. J. BLOMFIELD, Lord-Bishop of London, by RAND, was presented to the Alumni Association, by Dr. MAHAN, on behalf of the artist.

Affairs at Quarantine.

The steamer *Black Warrior* has been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed, and will be discharged from Quarantine to-day, and come to the City. Her passengers, after two days' comfortable residence at the "St. Nicholas," in the Quarantine limits, were allowed to come to the City. They expressed themselves well pleased with their accommodations while detained below.

Formerly, it was the custom to unload detained vessels by hand, which naturally occupied much time, and subjected the owner to great expense. Now the vessel to be unloaded is hauled up to the wharf and discharged by steam power. This is a change long needed, and must be a gratifying one to ship-owners and merchants. It is estimated that by this process there will be a large sum saved, during a sickly season like 1856, to interested parties, in the economy of time alone. The cost of unloading a vessel by hand is about the same as where it is unloaded by steam, while the time occupied is only about one-third. The advantage is, therefore, easy of comprehension. Besides these advantages, the public is also a gainer by the change. When a ship is unloaded by hand, the number of men employed is about four times that the use of steam requires. Thus the danger of carrying any disease which might be caught by these men to the City is sensibly decreased.

The merchants have a steamtug employed to convey passengers ashore, and to perform other duties, it being subject to Quarantine regulations. This tug is of great service, and amply repays the sum expended upon it. Altogether the arrangements at the present time far surpass those of any former period, and since the establishment of Quarantine, with a few exceptions, there has seldom been so little sickness at the place as now.

The work of breaking out and discharging the *Susquehanna* is progressing favorably. When everything is in readiness, the ice and salt will be put on board of her, next to her ceiling, and the infection frozen out.

Naval Matters.

The frigate *Savannah* will be nearly ready for sea by the middle of July, and the officers have been ordered to report for duty on the 1st prox. Lieutenant WORDEN, long known as the First Lieutenant, and one of the most industrious and efficient officers at the Navy-Yard, has been ordered to the *Savannah* as her First Lieutenant. The change comes upon Lieutenant W. at a peculiarly unfortunate time; and if he is compelled to leave home now it will be a great hardship, and his absence from the Yard will be greatly felt. They are filling the water tanks, and making other final arrangements for the *Savannah* to depart at the time appointed. She is now one of the best vessels in the Navy.

The following officers have been ordered to her: Captain, JOSEPH R. JARVIS; Lieutenants, John L. Worden, J. S. Kennard, John H. Carter, John Irwin, T. P. Pilot; Surgeon, James McClelland; Purser, S. V. Hunter; Lieut. Marines, A. J. Hayes; Master, A. F. Crossman, (now on board the *Colorado*;) Boatswain, Charles A. Bragdon; Gunner, Charles Moran; Carpenter, Geo. Wisner; Sailmaker, Lewis Rogers.

Several other officers are to be ordered yet, to make up the complement.

There are 1,700 men now employed in the Yard in every department. The number will probably be increased to 2,800 at the 1st of the month, as the work on the new storehouse has been resumed.

The *Sabine* is fast approaching completion, and the order has been received to ship the landsmen and boys for her.

Orders have been received at the Gosport Navy Yard to fit out the sloop-of war *John Adams*. This essel arrived two months ago from the Pacific.

THE OLD POLICE FORCE AND THEIR PROSPECTS.—There is still great anxiety among the members of the old Police force to know what is to be the ultimate result of the legal proceedings bearing upon their case. Yesterday Judge DEAN, counsel for WM GORMAN, received the *remittitur* from the Court of Appeals in GORMAN'S case, reciting the fact that the judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed in all things by the Court of Appeals; and that GORMAN is entitled to the costs of appeal, with interest on the amount of judgment, by way of damages for the delay caused by bringing the appeal. Judge DEAN will move, on Saturday, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals be made the judgment of the Supreme Court, and that an order be made restoring GORMAN to the police. The following is an abstract of the order made by the Supreme Court, from which the appeal was taken:

"It is ordered and adjudged by the said Court that all the proceedings of the said Board, (Board of Police,) in the said writ of *certiorari* named, and in the return of said Board, mentioned in relation to the removal of the said WILLIAM GORMAN from the office of a policeman be, and the same are hereby set aside, reversed, and declared void, and that the relator, (Gorman,) be restored to all things which he has lost by reason of the said proceedings of said Board."

A Woman Brutally Whipped by a Priest.

There is much excitement in Delaware County, Penn., in consequence of the beating of a woman, named JOANNA CONNER, by a Roman Catholic priest. Says the Media *American*:

"Her oath before a Justice of the Peace was, that the priest rode up to the house while her husband was absent, came in, ordered her to *kneel*, and then unmercifully whipped her, with a whip made of *twisted wire* (one said to be used by him for punishing refractory Catholics) over the arms and shoulders. This she could not stand, and ran out upon the piazza, crying and screaming. He followed, drove her back, again made her kneel, and again whipped her with his horrid instrument of torture. And in concluding, to add to his already inhuman conduct, directed her to bathe herself with *salt and water*, (which would have produced the most excruciating agony,) and say nothing about the affair. She then proceeded to the residence of ESQ L. BAKER, but a few yards off, (for whose family her sister works,) showed Mrs. B. the marks of her whipping, which laid in thick black welts over her arms and back, as thick as one's thumb, with the blood here and there oozing through the lacerated skin, and related to them substantially as above. They directed her to the residence of Esquire BALDWIN, whither she immediately repaired, in spite of the protestations of her sister, who superstitiously believed that dark evils would come upon them for daring to oppose a priest. She asked 'Squire BALDWIN if there was any law to protect a woman from a priest in this country. He assured her there was. She then made oath of the facts and procured a States warrant for the priest's arrest. The 'Squire remarked to us that he was very particular in questioning her as to the facts of the case, as he considered it an extraordinary one, and wished to have no doubt about it. She also remarked to him that this was not the first or the only whipping that he had been guilty of; that he had flogged a woman in the neighborhood with a wire whip, similar to that which he used on her. We think it was for marrying a man named COPPOCK, or PROCTOR, a Protestant—which constituted a heinous offence, even in this country where every one should have their free choice. She said that he whipped *here* so severely, that she was confined to her bed three weeks, almost at the point of death! The affair was hushed up, and in all probability would not have been divulged but for this last offence. It is stated further that it is nothing uncommon for him to whip men, women and children, whenever they displease him."

Fuss Over Small Matters—Neglect of Large Ones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of the 19th instant contains some strictures, signed "Civis," on a disconnected paragraph in my letter on the above subject, in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 16th.

According to "Civis," the cry of the newsboy on Sunday is as "serious a trifle" as filthy streets and encumbered sidewalks. He does not continue the comparison by adding that it is as "serious a trifle" as murder and theft; this is not fair on his part, if he means to refute my arguments at all. The conclusion he arrives at seems to me a strange one, that the considering the noise made by the boys as unimportant to the truly religious man, is an indication of "indifference to juvenile depravity, and to violation of human and divine laws." Indifference to a cry is not indifference to depravity; silence the one, and the other still remains rampant. A mind elevated to the Supreme Being in intense love and gratitude and adoration, will be as unconscious of external sounds as generally is the mind of a fond reader when absorbed in some deeply interesting wordly book. The same spirit of intolerance which, in 1858, persecutes newsboys in New-York, destroyed the most innocent recreations, even on week days, in 1644, in England. I have not visited the whole world, but many of its parts, and if I have not heard on Sundays the cry of the newsboy, I have, in many countries on that day, heard the cries of venders of other commodities; nor have I found that the inhabitants of those countries were more depraved and disorderly, or less happy, than the population of New-York. Extend to the poor newsboy on the evening of every day, not of Sunday alone, a genuine training of the heart, not merely crowding his memory with axioms he does not understand, and which penetrate no farther, and he will soon cease to be a rowdy, whether he continues his Sunday cry or not. There are doubtless even now among the Sunday newsboys many honest and well-behaved individuals, who with their earnings support infirm mothers and younger brothers and sisters. As to the sin they commit of breaking the Sabbath, it is a matter between themselves and their Maker. If the training I recommend should raise a voice within them telling them that it is wrong, they will cease it of their own accord; but forcing them to silence and to abandon newspaper selling will, in a religious point of view, leave them exactly where they are. So much for the "moral sense" of the question, and without examining the adaptedness of "Civis'" pun of "mortal scents" I will permit myself to look at the question in a material sense.

It is unquestionably to some a desirable luxury after six days of toil and noise to spend one day in undisturbed tranquillity; but after all, clamor and noise are only disagreeable; they hurt neither life nor limb nor health nor property; never has even the loudest chorus of discordant shouts broken a man's arm or leg, or produced an epidemic, as bales and boxes blocking up sidewalks, and as filthy streets before this frequently have. The one thing may be termed a nuisance, the other things are decided evils.

And yet I have in my letter, though treating the Newspaper noise as a secondary affair, not exactly advocated that it should not be stopped; I have only laughed a the idea that a whole community should be in commotion, the police, as it were, armed *cap a pie*, against what I once more beg leave to call a trifle, whilst the same energy and ardor employed in another direction, might effect a vast deal of good.

Who knows, however, but that this may be a beneficial commencement, and that eventually the turn of housebreakers and murderers, and bales and boxes, and filthy streets may come. I am only afraid that this will not happen in our time, so that we, who live at present, shall have the advantage of the change. Nevertheless let a commencement be made in real earnest and it will still be a satisfaction; we shall have to comfort ourselves with the same prospect, as when planting the acorn of a tree under whose shadow our grandchildren will some day enjoy themselves. It is something to have labored and suffered for posterity! Yours truly, N. R.

The business of Nantucket still continues dull. There are six whaling vessels lying dismantled at the wharves. There is one, however, being refitted, and will be equipped. There are only thirty whale ships belonging to the port engaged in the distant fishery.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 26.

I.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM UTAH—From our Special Correspondent—The Utah Question in a New Shape—Reports not so Rosy-hued—Brigham Pugnacious—Rich Speeches—The Army Side of the Story—Letter from a Mormon Woman.

II.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—Results of the Experimental Trip—The Cable Parted on both Ships—Interesting Letter from our Correspondent on board the *Niagara*.

III.—AMERICAN INVENTION ABROAD—Prof. Morse's Compensation from the European Governments.

IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Cruel Panegyrics of the Administration Press—The Army Side of Mormon Matters—Cottoning to England—The Atlantic Telegraph's Probability of Failure—Ocean Mail Service—A Bit of Partisan Morality—The French Convention with Costa Rica and Nicaragua—The Dickens Scandal—Whither will the Mormons go?

V.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

VI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Hay—Dry Goods—Boots and Shoes, &c.

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"THE COMPOSITE IRON RAILING."

Among the many tasteful and ingenious inventions which have been introduced for general use by the New-York Wire Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway, that which stands as prominent as any is the Composite Iron Railing, improved upon by Mr. J. B. WICKERSHAM. As this new and substantial article bids fair to be brought into general service for countless purposes, a brief description will be interesting to all.

It is a combination of wrought and cast iron, and by a peculiar process of moulding, a large section of fence-work is made *in one solid piece*, without rivet or joint of any kind. The wrought-iron bars form the chief portion of the whole, the *ties* alone being of cast iron. Owing to the manner of moulding, for all time, it remains solid and immovable throughout, and without possibility of fissure, crevice or working loose.

The old process of making wrought-iron fence was by punctures and rivets, or welding,—a method of great labor, infirm, weakening the construction and exposing holes and cracks to the action of the weather. The Composite Iron Railing, as we have described, is free from these great objections, and while it is so much superior in all the important requisites for out-of-door work, it undersells all other kinds, the process by which it is made being a saving of time, labor and wages.

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This new ornamental wrought-iron fence is applicable to so many purposes in city and country, in doors and out of doors, in buildings and on grounds, that we are unable to enumerate them. Suffice it to say, that it is unequaled for its adaptation for railings, verandahs, balconies, gates, cemetery inclosures, window guards, galleries, prison-grates, window-shutters, iron bedsteads, &c., &c. Its wrought-iron character is one element of its perpetual strength, and another is the manner in which the cast-iron ties are moulded and situated—so placed as to secure *a uniform pressure upon all parts* of the railing. As it is all in one piece—there being no joints or punctures—no strength is lost.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS a good dressmaker, and thoroughly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children, or chamberwork, in a permanent situation. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women, to go together a short distance in the country—one as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing, &c.; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress by a most respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has served in one of the first families in Brooklyn for the last 7 years, from whom she can have the most unexceptionable references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK by a very competent and experienced woman, understands cooking in all its branches, soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, bread, cake, and pastry of all kinds. No objection to go any distance in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen at 150 7th-av., near 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by two smart tidy girls, (sisters,) one as cook, washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and pies; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK in a private family or first class boarding house, either in town or country; understands getting up of desserts, pastry, preserves, baking, &c. The best of City reference given. Notes for M. W., No. 146 3d av., will meet due attention for three days. N. B.—Understands French cooking.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is used to children, and has no objection to going to the country, or to travel with a family, and can make herself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Apply to the Rev. J. W. DILLER, Vanderbilt-av., near Atlantic-av., Brooklyn. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable character, good education, and in every respect entirely qualified, a situation in a genteel family, to take the entire charge. Would have no objection to teach two or three small children. Country preferred. Address M. C., Post-Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a gentleman's family by a highly respectable American Protestant person of middle age; is desirous to go where she will be required to take the entire charge and control; can furnish the most undoubted references for respectability and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young English women, situations in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, make a good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Any lady or family requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; also understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av., till engaged. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as ladies' maid; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objections to go to the country or travel; is an excellent seamstress; thoroughly understands taking care of children. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. The family with whom she is, and has lived a year past, can highly recommend her, if application is made within the next two days, at No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE ENGLISH women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Also by a nice American girl, as nurse, or to do light work. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTAPLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family, or would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, blancmanges, soups and game; either city or country would be accepted. Best of City references from the highest families. Apply, for two days, at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable German Protestant woman; will wash and iron; also, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a particularly neat and genteel (Protestant) English girl; both have good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 7th av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS—IS a good dressmaker, fits ladies and children neatly, and does all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children or chamberwork in a permanent situation. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also, dressmaking and boys' clothes. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR to travel with a family and attend to children, or wait upon an invalid lady, is wanted by a person of unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best City reference; no objection to go short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family or small hotel, by an experienced American and French cook; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and preserves. Has good City reference. Inquire at No. 87 6th-av., in the store on upper floor, near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on young ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived over five years, No. 5 Madison-square, north side.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Is an excellent cook, and has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., rear building.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, IN either City or country, by an American lady who is an experienced housekeeper; is willing to take charge of cooking, baking, &c. Best of references given and required. Call at No. 53 Bethune-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, respectable Protestant girl, for general housework; is an excellent plain cook; can wash and iron; in a good, steady home would do her utmost to please. Excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTALE young English girl, to do general housework in a small private family; washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and good baker of bread and pastry. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a girl, either as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is well qualified for either place; is willing to go to the country. Apply, from 11 to 4 to day, at No. 69 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE GERMAN Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference is careful, and can do her business. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; a first-class family would be preferred; has no objection to go to the country; good reference given. Inquire at No. 732 8th-av., in the Tea Store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; can give a good recommendation from the place where she now resides, No. 164 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook; no objection to go a short distance into the country; will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 61½ Orchard, near Grand-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business; have lived with the highest families. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a small private family; has no objections to go in the country; good City reference given if required. Call at 89 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 173 West 25th st., near 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would do light chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 18 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO to Europe as governess to a family, or companion to a lady. Address C. E., Box No. 168, *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can now obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who can be highly recommended as one fully capable of his business; is a good groom, and careful driver; understands horses, harness and carriages perfectly, and will be recommended as a steady, sober man, and one worthy of confidence. Address R. S., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND HEALTY young man, single, employment; is well acquainted with plain gardening, grooming, carriage and harness cleaning, the care of stock and farming work in general; Can bring good reference from last employer for honesty and industry. A few lines to J. M., Box No. 118, *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young man that understands his business in every respect; is a first-rate groom and a careful driver; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this City; would go to the country with a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged by addressing E. M., box No. 166, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom, or would work on a farm, or assist in a garden, or take care of a horse. Would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living. Can give City reference. Can be seen until engaged by addressing P. B., box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-TWO wishes an engagement from July 1 in either a clothing or gents' furnishing goods jobbing house. Has a large acquaintance both in the South and West and 7 years' experience in the latter business. The best testimonials given. Address W. WOOD, Box No. 170, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. S., No. 885 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY and well-recommended Protestant young Englishman, as clerk or porter, or would drive a horse and cart; is fully competent to fill either; is sober, obliging, and willing to make himself useful, to give satisfaction to his employer. Call at, or address No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Call, or address GARDENER, Box No. 132 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations; has lived over three years in his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 103, *Times* Office, until Friday.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—SITUATION wanted, as an assistant in a hotel or restaurant, by an experienced person; can give cash security for $1,500, or would join as partner in a paying concern. Address H. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, New-York. No agent need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A single Scotchman; can manage horses and cattle, also vegetable gardening. Can give the best of reference. Address M., at Smith's seedstore, at No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a Protestant, and has good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 163 Prince st., room No 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family. Has long City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University place, near 12th-st.

A MAN OF FORTY WISHES AN ENGAGEment from July 1 in either a general dry goods, jobbing-house or boots and shoes; has a large acquaintance both in the Western and Southern States; an experience of eighteen years, and the best City reference can be given. Address I. S. B., Box No. 80, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.—Wanted by a young man, a situation in any of the above, either as porter, or to assist at counter. Wages no object. Good City reference. Address L. P. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SALESMAN; A MAN OF GOOD ADdress and business qualifications, to sell fancy dry goods at wholesale, in this City and Brooklyn. If properly qualified, he will be liberally treated with, either on a commission or salary. Reference as to character and ability must be of the first standing. Address, with real name, Box No. 399 Post-Office.

REPORTER FOR NEWSPAPER WANTRED.—Address, giving name, qualifications, kind and extent of experience, salary expected, and references, CLIFFORD, Box No. 165 *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER. One with a good set of tools can obtain a good situation by calling at No. 333 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., J. K. McDONALD, nearly opposite the City Hotel.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN CAPABLE OF taking care of an infant four weeks old, and also to do the washing for the parents. Call at No. 84 Dean-st., Brooklyn, after 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE—ONE who writes a good hand. Address Box No. 4 662 Post-Office, in handwriting of applicant, giving name and residence.

BOYS WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS jobbing business. Must be well educated, intelligent and industrious. Box No. 672 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TWO PAIRS OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, handsome and of fine and showy action. Bay color, with as little white as possible, and long and full tails. From 15.3 to 16 hands high, and not over the latter. Speed not so much an object as fine action and appearance. Address, with particulars and price and where they can be seen, Box 165 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CREAM-COLORED Horse, 15 hands high, 5 years old, just from the country, kind, gentle in harness and under the saddle; can trot in 3 minutes, and warranted sound. Can be seen at the Merchants' Club Stable, corner of 7th av. and Broadway. Price $275.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS OF THE different Captains of Police with reference to the infraction of the Sunday ordinances are published by order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

1st Precinct—Captain JAMES SILVEY.

Liquors	51	
Wares and merchandise	—	51

2d Precinct—Captain H. B. WEED.

Liquors	50	
Wares and merchandise	—	50

3d Precinct—Captain J. A. P. Hopkins.

Liquors	16	
Wares and merchandise	—	16

4th Precinct—Captain MORRIS DE CAMP.

Liquors	87	
Wares and merchandise	—	87

5th Precinct—Captain HENRY HUTCHINS.

Liquors	76	
Wares and merchandise	27—	103

6th Precinct—Acting Captain LUSH.

Liquors	91	
Wares and merchandise	18—	109

7th Precinct—Captain JOHN CAMERON.

Liquors	167	
Wares and merchandise	—	167

8th Precinct—Captain C. S. TURNBULL.

Liquors	56	
Wares and merchandise	14—	70

9th Precinct—Acting Captain SEBRING.

Liquors	44	
Wares and merchandise	—	44

10th Precinct—Acting Captain DAVIS.

Liquors	58	
Wares and merchandise	19—	77

11th Precinct—Captain PETER SQUIRES.

Liquors	81	
Wares and merchandise	12—	93

12th Precinct—Captain G. T. PORTER.

Liquors	97	
Wares and merchandise	4—	101

13th Precinct—Acting Captain STEERS.

Liquors	17	
Wares and merchandise	—	17

14th Precinct—Captain J. J. WILLIAMSON.

Liquors	28	
Wares and merchandise	37—	65

15th Precinct—Captain GEO. W. DILKS.

Liquors	55	
Wares and merchandise	13—	68

16th Precinct—Captain SAMUEL CARPENTER.

Liquors	14	
Wares and merchandise	21—	35

17th Precinct—Captain J. W. HARTT.

Liquors	51	
Wares and merchandise	—	51

18th Precinct—Acting Captain BENNETT.

Liquors	23	
Wares and merchandise	—	23

19th Precinct—Acting Captain BRYAN.

Liquors	54	
Wares and merchandise	5—	59

20th Precinct—Acting Captain CURRY.

Liquors	184	
Wares and merchandise	—	184

21st Precinct—Captain FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

Liquors	36	
Wares and merchandise	14—	50

22d Precinct—Captain JAMES E. COULTER.

Liquors	—	
Wares and merchandise	—	
Total in New-York		1,520

BROOKLYN.

Precincts.	Nature of offence.	Number of offences.
II	Keeping bar-room open	7
II	Keeping cigar-store open	2
II	Keeping fruit-store open	4
II	Keeping ice-cream saloon open	1
IV	Keeping bar room open	4
VI	Keeping bar-room open	10
VII	Keeping bar-room open	14
VII	Keeping cigar-store open	5
VII	Keeping confectionery open	2
VII	Keeping grocery open	1
VII	Keeping ambrotype gallery open	1
VII	Keeping bakery open	1
VII	Keeping news dépôt open	1
VII	Keeping drug-store open	1
Total in Brooklyn		56
New-York		1,520
Grand total		1,576

BOARDING

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A DEsirable house, pleasantly situated in West 22d-st., having large closets and all the modern conveniences, will be let, with board, and privilege of large parlors, all neatly furnished, to a small family able and willing to pay liberally for the comforts of a genteel home and good table, without the trouble of housekeeping. The advertiser owns the house, and will take no other boarders, her own family needing the third story. References required. Address Box No. 386, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Buffew accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman can find a large, airy and handsomely furnished room at No. 386 Henry-st., near the Hamilton and South Ferries; also one handsomely furnished side room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; 3 to 5 minutes' walk from the Bancroft House; dinner at 6½; terms $10 per week, or half that sum when one is absent; will furnish their own room. Address MAT, Madison-square Post-Office.

PLEASANT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Fine accommodations for the Summer months can be had in a private family, just out of Bridgeport, Conn. Access is frequent and easy, and the grounds and region around healthy and attractive. Refer to A. T. CLAYTON, No. 83 John-st., New-York.

PLEASANT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Fine accommodations for the Summer months can be had in a private family, just out of Bridgeport, Conn.; access is frequent and easy, and the grounds and region around healthy and attractive. Refer to A. T. CLAYTON, No. 83 John-st., New-York.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 22th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 269 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished room, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union.) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and governesses and teachers with positions. Wanted, four ladies, competent to teach the higher English and mathematical branches, in a first-class seminary. Our correspondents in New-York will please call. Also wanted a French lady to teach her language. Schools for sale. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PARENTS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER AND graduate desires a home in a nice family, where he would be useful as a tutor. Will pay well, and expects a fair compensation. References given. None but the respectable need address TUTOR, Post-Office, Station D., New York City.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught three years in the best private schools in this City, wishes to arrange for the employment of two hours daily in a school or family; will give tuition in exchange for board; best references given. Address CLASSICS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—A young French lady (Protestant) in a private family, to teach music, French, singing, &c., &c. Best references given and required. Address GERTRUDE Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GIVE INstruction in music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to attend at their own residences. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. SISSONS, No. 132 West 37th-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

A MARRIED LADY, WHO WRITES A bold, legible hand, wishes employment, either as amanuensis, copyist, visiting governess, or as instructress in the English or German languages. Address EMILY, Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED in Music and French, is desirous of teaching in a family or boarding-school in the City or country. Apply at No. 68 Varick st., 3d floor.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN AN Industrial School, in this City; a man experienced and efficient, and of undoubted piety. Address L. M. K., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess, in a private family or school. Can teach the English branches, French and music. Address B. C., Box No. 169, *Times* office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. (l'Etat o. Mis vouri preféré ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux ois cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peu donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FILLE FRANCAISE pour sorgner des enfants, qui peut parler un peu l'Anglais, et qui peut bien coupar et coudre. S'addresser à No. 145 East 18me rue, entre la 2me et 3me avs., entre dix et deux heures.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the removal of the remains of ex-President MONROE, from this City to Richmond, the capital of his native State, have designated FRIDAY, 2d July next, as the day on which the public ceremonies in this City shall take place.

A full programme of arrangements for the procession, and the solemnities on the occasion, will be published in the papers of Thursday, the 1st of July next.

All Societies, Associations and Orders, in or out of the City, desiring or intending to participate, will please communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, at the Mayor's Office City Hall, on or before the 29th inst., in order that places may be assigned them in the procession.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Ch'rm'n.
MICHAEL MURRAY, } Committee on part
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } of the
JOHN LYNES, } Board of Aldermen.
JAMES OWENS. }
CHARLES H. HASWELL, } Committee on part
THOMAS A. BUNN, } of the
GEORGE F. BICKFORD, } Board of C'ilmen.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, }
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE Sec'y.

RICHARD SCOTT, Corresponding Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste, can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands, English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton st.

H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st

THOROUGHBRED DEVONSHIRE AND AYRSHIRE Cattle, Bulls, Bull Calves, Heifers and Cows, with Herdbook Pedigrees, for sale low by ALFRED M. TREADWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

LAKEVILLE HOUSE, AT LAKEVILLE, (SALISBURY, LITCHFIELD CO., CONN.—This above House, four hours from the City, and Harlem Railroad to Millerton Station, is now open for the reception of guests for the Summer. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness, Salisbury is rapidly becoming noted among our City population, being in the immediate locality of the famous Bish-Bash Falls, Mount Everett, Brace Mountain, and the beautiful twin lakes of Washinee and Wishinee. The House also stands in full view of the Wanscopomic, one of the loviest sheets of water in all New-England. For Terms, (which are reasonable,) and all necessary information, address

L. TUPPER, P. M., Lakeville, Conn.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.

ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house for those desiring board in the country during the warm weather, in the pleasant and healthy village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., and will render all attention to his guests for moderate charges. WILSON HAM.

Reference: FREELAND SQUIRES & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, with board for families, can be had on reasonable terms at the Park House, Orange, N. J. The house is well located and has a fine, large garden attached, well shaded. Twelve to fifteen trains per day; 55 minutes from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. N. OSBORNE, No. 43 Broadway, or on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st., or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, Is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L COMPTON.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 22 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD can be had between 54th and 55th sts., near East River; house inclosed by a large garden and lawn, with plenty of good fruit. Apply to Mrs. PERKINS.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Caldwell, Lake George, will open for the reception of guests the 16th day of May. DANIEL GALE.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, piano-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make, and extremely low prices for cash; second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

$225 FOR A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE, pearl keyed, rich rosewood piano-forte, City made; $125 for one elegant double rosewood parlor suite furniture, in crimson and maroon silk; $125 for one superb rosewood canopy etagere, eight feet high, marble-top, plate-glass front, satin-wood drawers, &c. Can be seen and examined at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., for three days only, from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M.

ABM. L. BATTERSON.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.

HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL DISpose of her piano-forte for nearly half its value; a magnificent rosewood, full 7-octave, round corners, carved case, iron frame, made by best City makers, with unexpired warrantee, nearly new, has a very rich tone, the front beautifully ornamented in pearl and gold. Can be seen at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANufacturer declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6¾, 6¾ and 7-octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano ta

FINANCIAL.

CHAS. BUBBALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } { J. S. CRONISE, JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, 5 Guilders, 5 Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold, BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier. Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO., Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN O. BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,

Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

AUGUST BELMONT,

Banker, No. 76 Beaver-st.

Issues letters of credit, available to travelers in all parts of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is	$3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of	4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to	33 623,564

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is..... 70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, St. PAUL, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent, per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Ney-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June, 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 283 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:

$100 000 on the 1st day of July next;

$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Pa., on Tuesday the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH, CHAS MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT, THOS W PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS, JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 13d-av., corner of 7th-st

Open daily from ½ A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENOS, CHAS. MILLS, } Vice Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12,000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & MORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by

WM G. JOLEMAN & CO., No 68 Wall-st

Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo. CHARLES PINK,

President Board of Water Commissioners.

Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New York.

MARS BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying two promissory notes, given by H. Ward, of Philadelphia, to W. Carpenter, Ice & Co., Agents, New-York—one dated Sept. 24, 1857, the other Oct. 1, 1857—as the notes have been lost or stolen, but have since been paid and a bond of indemnity given.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1858. H. WARD.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 8th-av. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.

S. S. PHELPS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash, Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second-av. Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN C. REW, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, and remain closed until July 7.

D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst, until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMIannual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One Half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER R. GREEN, Pres.

JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $600. M. D. VAN PELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts,	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.

JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMELL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No 119 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows and Orphans Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BECKMAN, Sec. N. B GRAHAM, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New York, June 25, 1858.

THIS COMPANY WILL DEDUCT FROM the present standard of reduced rates 5 per cent. to the assured, or their brokers, on all policies or renewals hereafter issued on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Sec'y. T. W THORNE, Pres.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan 12 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.

2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peeskskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:00 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST. Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Sunday tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Indicator and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IDLE, 6.35, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer

ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BORDEN COMMANDER,

will run as follows from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 23, 11½ A. M	Wednesday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Thursday June 24, 12 M	Thursday, June 24, 4 P. M.
Friday, June 25, 7 A. M	Friday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 26, 9¼ P. M	Saturday, June 26, 5¼ P. M.
Sunday, June 27, 7 A. M	Sunday, June 27, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 28, 7½ A. M	Monday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock and Branch Port.

Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7¼ and City Island at 8 o'clock, daily, returning leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. CHALLIS, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—DAILY LINE.—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock from Roosevelt st., Pier No. 29 East River; Sundays excepted.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, Captain JAMES GALE, will commence her regular trips on the 1st of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck slip, Pier No 24 E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARABIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS.—OTIS PATENT.—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No 455 Broadway.

BREED'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior low price, desirable. Depot 10 W. 21st JOHN W QUINCY & CO'S No 86 William-st

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON.—SOFT FREE STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W QUINCY & CO. No 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO. No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, come better in market. Agents JOHN W QUINCY & CO. No 86 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 86 William-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. RILEY, Nos. 119 Broadway and 21 Gansevoort-st.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN *VIA* GALWAY.

The Splendid Steamship

INDIAN EMPIRE,

5,000 tons burden,

Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.

Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.

For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.		
NORTH LIGHT....Aug. 7

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Yacht Race.

The yachts passed through the Narrows yesterday at 20 minutes past 12 P. M., in the following order:

1. *Rebecca*.....Sloop
2. *Una*.....Sloop
3. *Madgie*.....Sloop
4. A white sloop.
5. *Undine*.....Returned
6. *Haze*.....Schooner
7. *Silvie*.....Schooner
8. *Widgeon*.....Schooner
9. *H. W. Johnson*.....Underwriters' Schooner
10. *Favorita*.....

The *Rebecca*, which was extremely well managed, and the *Una* passed close to "the beacon" on Romer Shoal, which having passed, they set their square sails, and, as a pilot remarked who came in from the eastward, were going like clouds before the wind,—the *Rebecca* leading the fleet, *Una* second, *Madgie* third, and the schooners well astern. At 3½ P. M. they were out of sight from the telegraph station at the Narrows, having passed Rockaway. The wind was strong from Southwest by West.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH BY TAKING POISON.—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The death of ANN FINN, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. CLAUS CHRISTIAN, No. 113 East Thirty-second-street, by taking arsenic, it will be remembered was announced in the TIMES about two weeks ago. Coroner PERRY directed a *post mortem* examination of the body and the presence of arsenic was clearly indicated. It was further discovered that the deceased was *enciente*. The fact that she had lived several years in the same family and had always borne an excellent character, and there being no trace of the poison found in her room induced the belief that the poison had been given to her by her seducer. With a view to a thorough investigation of the case, the inquest was postponed till yesterday. The evidence failed, however, to elicit any new facts, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to her death from arsenic, but we are unable to determine whether the drug was taken by her for the purpose of self-destruction or was administered to her by some other person with criminal intent." The deceased was 22 years of age and was born in this City.

Police Intelligence.

FORGERY — SINGULAR CONDUCT OF BANK OFFICERS.—A somewhat curious forgery case has just been brought to light, and with it some strange conduct on the part of certain bank officers. On Wednesday Mr. C. D. Fredricks, the Photographer at No. 585 Broadway, received notice that a note of his for $1,500, deposited in the Artizans' Bank, would shortly become due. Mr. Fredricks, knowing that he had no note standing out for that amount, sent one of his clerks to the bank, who upon seeing the note immediately pronounced it a forgery. Mr. Fredricks and his book-keeper called at the bank to make further inquiries in the matter, and requested permission to see the note, which request was refused by the bank officers. As the officers persisted in their refusal, Mr. Fredricks went to the Police headquarters and laid the case before Superintendent Tallmadge. The Superintendent instructed Mr. Brevoort, his Special Aid, to accompany Mr. Fredricks to the Bank and solicit the production of the note, which was done, and the note was shown. Mr. Fredricks pronounced it a forgery, and Mr. Brevoort asked to be allowed to look at the names upon the note, so that he might discover the person who had perpetrated the forgery. The President refused to show any further names, until he could see his lawyer. Mr. Brevoort went immediately to the Tombs and obtained from Justice OSBORN a summons requiring the attendance before him, at 2 P. M., yesterday, of the Cashier of the Bank, and also the production of the note. Rather than be troubled with going to the Tombs, the note was given up to Mr. Brevoort. It bears the indorsement of Julius A. Gilligan, who is said to be a young Englishman, who has lately received a commission in the United States Army. It was ascertained that Mr. Joseph B. Isham, of No. 71 Fulton-street, deposited the note for collection, the same having been given him by Ralph Isham, his brother.

SUCCESSFUL FORGERY AND ARREST OF THE FORGER.—A very respectable-looking man, about fifty years of age, giving his name as George Bowne was arrested on Wednesday in Wall-st., by Bank Detective officer Hays, charged with forging two checks—one for $820 and another for £1,200—upon the National Bank of this City, purporting to have been drawn by Ex-Recorder Tillou. It was said the first check was taken by Bowne to a broker in Wall-street, and the amount paid in Western bills, the check having first been duly certified at the Bank. The second check was offered at the Bank about ten days ago, and the money would have been paid upon it had it not considerably overdrawn Mr. Tillou's account. The check being shown to Mr. Tillou, he pronounced it a forgery, and it was not until this time that the first check was discovered to be likewise a forgery. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs for examination. He is said to have served a term in the State Prison for the same offence.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Mary Ann Gallagher, formerly in the employ of Mr. J. D. Dexter, corner of Broadway and Seventy-fifth-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $700 worth of jewelry and clothing from the house of Mr. Dexter. On the 25th of April she was left in charge of the house, and took the opportunity to steal the goods and run away. A portion of the stolen property was found in her possession. She was taken to the Tombs and locked up for trial.

HIGHNESS FOR STRAWBERRIES.—As Philip Case, residing in Second-avenue near Twenty-eighth-street, was going home, Wednesday morning, with a basket of strawberries on his arm, suddenly a fellow snatched the basket from him and fled. Mr. Case pursued the thief, overtook him, knocked him down, and after recovering possession of his fruit handed him over to a policeman. The culprit, who gave his name as Edward Dervine, was committed to answer.

A young man giving his name as John N. Edwards, was discovered, Wednesday morning, coming out of the dwelling-house of James Wade, No. 397 Sixth-avenue, with a quantity of clothing and other articles in his possession, which he had just stolen. Justice KELLY locked him up for trial. The accused was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of burglary, but got off on the plea of insanity.

Mayor's Office.

THE SWINDLE FEVER.—This epidemic has assumed a novel type, and its indications are somewhat peculiar. A person, styling himself James O. Melrose, has commenced the business of speculating on the credulity of unsuspecting victims in the rural districts, by holding out the following species of bait: A circular was brought into the Mayor's Office, Wednesday, signed by the afore-mentioned operator, and directed to Mr. Lermont, of Charlotteville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., informing him that a couple of packages, addressed to him, had been left at Melrose's storerooms in New-York, and that there was a deficiency in the freight paid upon them; that it required $1 09 more to forward them to Charlottesville. This sum was to be addressed to Melrose, at the Broadway Post-Office, when the package would be sent. Mr. Melrose suggested that if this money was not sent in a reasonable time, the packages would be sold for the storage in the Melrose rooms. Mr. Lermont having business in New-York, looked in the Directory, and finding no trace of "Melrose" there, and knowing no "Melrose," except an old ruined abbey of that name in Scotland, concluded to denounce the notice at the Mayor's Office as a swindle. Sergeant Berney having been enabled, through Mr. Lermont's unmasking, to "view Melrose aright," has undertaken to effect his arrest.

The notorious Charles Williams was brought before the Mayor, charged, upon affidavit, with selling a passenger to Liverpool, named John Smith, a bogus ticket, and thereby defrauding him of $14. He was compelled to refund the money.

EXPLANATION.—Mr. CHARLES TRIPP, Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward, desires us to state that his absence from the Station-house (to which allusion has been made) was caused by a sickness of two weeks' duration, which confined him to his dwelling, but that, during his absence, the affairs of his office were attended to by a Warden from another Ward; besides which, he had requested the policeman on the beat to bring to his (TRIPP'S) house all health complaints that might be made at the Police Station—where he learned that only two complaints had been made, and of these he had been already notified.

[Advertisement.]

A MASS MEETING AT KNOX'S.—The hot weather has occasioned a great run on KNOX, the hatter, as well as on the soda-fountains. In passing the store, on Monday last, on the corner of Fulton and Broadway, the sidewalk was thronged with customers, pushing in and squeezing out. Inside we found a "perfect jam," and the ubiquitous KNOX waiting on a dozen men at once. His Summer styles of straw hats are a great improvement upon all previous "editions," and they are shining out just now on the heads of men and boys as thick as dandelions in a New-England meadow. Oh, Summer KNOX! so light and cool!

[Advertisement.]

GOODNESS, BUT IT'S HOT!—To enjoy yourself, therefore, go to that coolest place in the City, Barnum's Museum, see the Aquaria, and all the sights, as well as witness "Jessie Wharton," as played this evening, or "The Murdered Ferryman," as played by BLANCHARD and his dog this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The combined action of these remedies safely relieves the worst cases of piles. The Pills in stomach and bowel complaints, and the Ointment in scrofula, work the most astonishing cures.

Brooklyn Items.

Officer HICKS and Constables TINDALL and HEHMAN have made affidavits that LALLY, sentenced for participation in the murder of Mr. SIMONSON, did on leaving the Court room, say to HICKS, that if he lived to get out of prison he would kill him. A strong effort is being made to get up a petition for McGAHEY'S pardon, (indicted with LALLY) based on the affidavits of himself, LALLY and MELLON, that he had nothing to do with the murder. MELLON, it is said, is collecting money to enable him to visit Ireland.

A POOR EXCUSE NOT BETTER THAN NONE.—Two New-York M. P.'s got on a spree, a few days ago, and overstayed their leave of absence. Acting upon the principle that a poor excuse is better than none, they arrested a man on Long Island who they pretended to believe was the veritable "Sailor DAN," recently escaped from State Prison, and took him to New-York. The man was promptly discharged. Unfortunately for the officers, the other side of the story has leaked out, and the result will be disastrous to their prospects as thief-catchers. The man arrested intends to sue the Police for false arrest and imprisonment, and they will have a further charge to answer before the Commissioners.

FIRE.—At 11½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of Carll near Willoughby-street, which was entirely consumed, together with a two-story frame house adjoining, owned by Mr. KIRK, of New-York, and several small outbuildings belonging to houses fronting on Prince and Carll streets. The stable, where the fire originated, was owned by WM. CLINTON. The entire loss is within $1,200, which amount is covered by insurance.

The Supply of Milk on Long Island.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Thursday, June 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears to be some little error in the figures of the Milk Statistics, given in your report of the recent visit to the Dairies of Long Island. The correct account is as follows:

Present quantity sold by RUSHMORE & KIPP, fifteen hundred quarts per day. Daily amount brought ove the Railroad, ten thousand quarts. Quantity that could in a few months be supplied, one hundred thousand quarts.

I have received numerous applications from farmers ready to sell. What is needed is responsible parties to purchase. WM. E. MORRIS.

New-Jersey Items.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED TO DEATH BY A DRUNKEN MOTHER.—Coroner MCANALLY held an inquest yesterday, at a tenement-house in Monmouth street, near Railroad-avenue, upon an infant 5 months old, which had been smothered by its mother, MARY MCCARTHY, while in a state of intoxication. When the Coroner entered the house in the morning he found the parents lying on the floor insensible from the effects of drink, and in an adjoining apartment another intoxicated man was found.

The following facts were elicited at the inquest:

The parents of the child are habitual drunkards. They were drunk in the morning, and the mother fell from the chair upon the child which she was holding in her arms and smothered it. A little sister of the babe saw the mother fall, and attempted to extricate it, but was not able to do so. She gave the alarm, and some passers-by lifted the inhuman mother from the body of the infant. The Jury rendered a verdict that, in their opinion, "CATHARINE MCCARTHY came to her death by being smothered by MARY MCCARTHY, her mother, while said MARY MCCARTHY was in a state of intoxication." Upon the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed the woman to jail, and Justice BEDFORD sent the father, DANIEL MCCARTHY, to the Work-house.

CRICKET.—The Cricket match between the first eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen of the Newark Club was commenced in this City yesterday. Newark went in first and made 46 runs, after which New-York made 78 runs. New-York then went in on its second innings, and at noon to-day had scored 61, with five wickets to go down. The game is well contested, and is witnessed by a large number of spectators, including many professional players from other clubs.—*Daily Advertiser, 24th.*

Ocean Mail Service.

AN ACT making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859:

For transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, $346,500; and it is hereby provided that there be paid to the Post-Office Department out of said appropriation, such sum as may be required to procure the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back on such days as the Collins line may fail to take them from New-York.

For transportation of the mails from New-York to New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres and back, $261,000.

For transportation of the mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back $328,350.

For transportation of the mails between San Francisco, California, and Olympia, Washington Territory, $122 500.

For transportation of the mails on Puget's Sound, $22,400.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be paid to the Post-Office Department, out of the appropriation of $346,500 granted by the first section of the act of March 3, 1857, "for transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back," the sum of $16,757 70, for five outward trips from New-York to Liverpool, to wit, on Feb. 14 and April 11, 1857, and Feb. 13, March 13, and April 10, 1858, when the Collins line failed to perform service; and that the further sum of $35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be paid to the Post-Office Department out of the appropriation aforesaid, to enable the Postmaster-General to procure the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, on the 24 of April, the 8th and 22d of May, and the 5th and 19th of June, 1858, if the Collins line should fail to perform service on those days.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues of said Department, in conformity to the act of 2d of July, 1836.

For transportation of the mails from New-York, by Southampton or Cowes, to Havre, $230,000.

For transportation of the mails between Charleston and Havana, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster General to make any steamship or other new contract for carrying the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor any other compensation than the sea and inland postage on the mails so transported.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports by steamship, allowing and paying therefor out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, if by an American vessel, the sea and United States inland postage, and if by any foreign vessel the sea postage only, on the mails so conveyed: *Provided*, That the preference shall always be given to an American over a foreign steamship when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other.

Approved June 14, 1858.

Bids for Carrying the Mails—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 21, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. submits two questions:

1. Can a person who files a written proposal for carrying the mails withdraw it before it is accepted by the Department?

2. Is a bidder bound by a proposal in his own handwriting without his signature?

I. An offer to make a contract is not itself a contract. It takes two to make a bargain. An agreement requires the consent of two minds to the same thing at the same time. A proposal to do or not to do a particular thing is the act of one person. The proposer may withdraw it, and if, after the withdrawal, the other party signifies his willingness to accept, that is but another proposal coming from the opposite side.

A withdrawal, however, must be notified. The mere intention to withdraw is not a withdrawal.

Here there was a rule of the Department that bids put in should not be withdrawn after a certain time, whether accepted or not It is necessary that a rule should exist, and Congress ought to enact it. But you have no power in the present state of the law to enforce it. As long as it remains a mere regulation its utmost effect will be given to it by allowing it to enter into and become part of the offer. The proposal then would be read as if the bidder had appended to it a promise not to withdraw it before the Department should decide upon it. Such a promise would create a moral obligation, but all the books say that it is *nudum pactum*, and not binding in law. If I offer to sell you my property on certain terms and give you a month to consider of it, agreeing to keep it open during that time, I may, nevertheless, retract my offer whenever I please, before you give me notice of your acceptance.

In Scotland, France and Holland, as well probably as the other European States, which have made the civil law the basis of their codes, an offer coupled with a promise not to withdraw it for a specified time is irrevocable until the time expires. But the common law unyieldingly refuses to hold any man responsible for what he has promised, unless he has either received a valuable consideration, or bound himself by a sealed instrument. The common law is the standard by which the rights of the parties in this case must be tried.

I am, therefore, of opinion that if you would order a suit to be brought against a bidder who refuses to carry the mails agreeably to his proposal, he could defeat you by showing that he withdrew his bid before you accepted it.

II. No act of Congress requires that a bill shall be signed. Your printed instructions say it ought to be. I need not discuss the question how far a bidder can take advantage of his own act in violating the instructions you have given about the form of his proposal. Let it be assumed that a bill must be signed: may it not be signed by the party without writing his name at the foot of the instrument? Certainly it may. The cases are countless in which it has been held that the statutes of frauds and of wills, which require a signing, are fully complied with when the name is written by the proper hand, either in the body of the instrument, or on the margin, or anywhere else, so that its authenticity and genuineness are sufficiently attested. Mr. DULL is, therefore, bound by his bid as much as if he he had written his name at the bottom of the paper.

Respectfully yours, J. S. BLACK.

Hon. A. V. BROWN, Postmaster-General.

The Jew Bill in Parliament—Prospect of a Concession.

From the London Times.

Most Londoners must have remarked the singular dexterity with which the Hansom cabmen just avoid a collision at the moment it would seem to be most imminent. The passenger in one of these conveyances, foot-bound and hand-bound, sees himself urged to apparently inevitable destruction; he is just about to be hurled against another miserable mortal in another Hansom cab, and in a strait similar to his own. The opposing horses are flying onward in their rapid career; another spring or so on the part of the infuriated animals, and all will be over—when, just at the critical moment, there is a turn of the wrist, or a slight flick of the whip from behind, a vision as of two huge wheels at speed, and the peril is at an end. Now, our two legislative Houses have for a long time past been somewhat in the position of our London cabmen, with reference to the Jew bill. A firm hand has been somewhat wanting on the side of the Commons; but the Lords have certainly pushed the practice of reckless driving to extremity on their side. A direct collision between the Houses seemed inevitable at last, and, what was still worse, a collision between the House of Commons and the Courts of Law, when, just at the critical moment, Lord LUCAN, of all men and Peers, stepped forward and proposed a resolution or amendment which seemed to contain in it the elements of a settlement. The amendment was withdrawn, because it appeared to be the general feeling of the House that if the question was to be settled in the way of concession, there should be greater solemnity in the form of the surrender. In addition to this, it must be admitted even by those who are most anxious for a settlement of this vexed question that Lord LUCAN'S amendment is not such a settlement as would be final. The gist of it is this: After the passing of the act "it shall be lawful for the House of Lords and for the House of Commons respectively, *by resolution of the House*, to determine that the form of the said oath, so far as such oath rests upon or refers to the Christian faith, shall, for the purpose only of such oath being administered to persons professing the Jewish religion, be modified," &c., so as to adapt the form of the oath to the conscientious scruples of the recipients. Lord LUCAN'S object was *by act of Parliament to give power to either House to admit Jews by resolution*. This, as far as we remember the discussion—and we have had long and painful experience of it—was an entirely novel view. It was rejected, but it was evident in the course of the debate that, had it not been for an exaggerated desire to maintain a character for consistency, *many of the Peers who have hitherto most stoutly resisted the admission of the Jews to seats in Parliament would gladly have withdrawn from further opposition.*

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the banking office of the American-European Express Company, Paris, from May 21 to June 18:

New-York.—J. L. Hill, D. M. Babcock, A. Van Bergen, C. W. Wolfe. S. Brush, E. Puterre, I. Henry, E. M. Benjamin, Geo. S. Hunt, J. E. Gall, T. B. McCall. E. W. Corning, I. Renher, J. C. Bartholomew, Geo. B. English, H. M. Warren and wife, Chas. Hall and lady, John C. Hines, T. Gibney, J. Dwight and wife, A. Miller, Jr.. N. S. Miller, S. S. Osgood and wife, John A. Bell and family, John J. Gibbons, G. W. Rall and lady, C. de Ruyter, John J. Townsend, C. Whiley, John L. Rogers and wife, Cyrus W. Field, John McKewan, Dr. Holcomb and wife, Chas. King and lady, L. E. Cary, Isaac P. Francis, N. Perry and lady. *Pennsylvania.*—John B. English, Chas. F. Simpson, Wm. Coleman, Dr. H. Brunes, Henry Lazarus and lady, Geo. W. Warner, Henry C. Kellogg, John Lambert, S. Norris, J. P. Pears, J. J. Van Syckle. *Louisiana.*—N. A. Desbrehan, Dr. Lahaye, Andrew Garr. *Massachusetts.*—J. G. Law, G. W. Waul, Mrs. Joseph Hall. Mrs. J. Dwight, M. F. Towers, John T. Webb. *Ohio.*—W. E. Johnston, S. Traber and wife. *Connecticut.*—G. W. Baldwin, G. R. Cholwell, W. Wheeler. *Maryland.*—A. S. MacLarish, E. B. Buchanan. *District Columbia.*—W. Lindsey.

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The Boston *Traveller* announces the failure of Messrs. Trull Brothers, extensive distillers of that City. This firm have for several years transacted an extensive business upon the Continent of Europe, Smyrna, &c. The revulsions of the last year compelled their temporary suspension, but it was not till a return of their agent by the *Vanderbilt*, with the intelligence of his failure to make collections of their customers there, that a surrender of their property for the benefit of their creditors was deemed necessary.

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An Indiana paper says: Hon. John G. Davis, Representative in Congress from the Seventh District, and Hon. James M. Gregg, Representative from the Sixth District, of Indiana, the former Anti-Lecompton and the latter Lecompton, arrived at Indianapolis on Wednesday, in the same train. Mr. Davis received the congratulations of a large number of friends, who had gathered at the depôt, while Mr. Gregg found "none so poor as to do him reverence."

Gen. Walker has left New-Orleans for Mobile, intending to travel through Alabama and adjoining States. Judge Campbell, of the U. S. Supreme Bench, went over in the same steamer. It was said that the neutrality laws would be strictly maintained during the passage. Gen. Henningsen had left.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "We are glad to learn that Prof. Agassiz has determined to remain at Cambridge, where he is building up for himself such a permanent and unrivaled reputation. He does not feel able to leave his engrossing studies even so long as to visit his aged mother in Switzerland."

The Hon. Rufus Choate will address the Alumni of Dartmouth College, at their triennial meeting on the day preceding the next annual commencement, which will occur on the last Thursday of July. It is probable that the Alumni of the College will, very generally, be present on the occasion.

General Twiggs was received with a burst of gladness on his return to his old quarters at San Antonio, after his Court-Martial. Cannon were fired, and the people shouted. The General has resumed his command.

Miscellaneous.

The High Court of Errors, in Mississippi, has made an important decision upon the subject of the rights of free negroes in other States to property bequeathed to them in that State. The case was that of James Brown, a slaveholder, who died, leaving a will by which his property was to be sold, land and slaves, and the proceeds, after paying his debts, to be subject to the draft of Jerome and Francis Brown. The Browns were the children of the testator by one of his slaves, and were slaves under Mississippi law. They were sent to Ohio in 1850, by their father, and formally emancipated, and were settled in Indiana, with their mother, at the time of the testator's death. The Court decided, that if the testator had taken his slaves to Cincinnati with the purpose of freeing them, and afterwards bringing them back to Mississippi, they could not have held property, and that the act of emancipation would have been void. But, as the slaves were left in a free State, they were entitled to receive the property of their master. The Court directed the executor to proceed to the fulfilment of the trust.

The whole number of persons employed in Massachusetts in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather is estimated at about 80,000. In 1855, 45,001 males and 32,826 females were thus employed.

A number of lottery-dealers and gamblers have been indicted by the Grand Jury in Cincinnati. The city is infested by scoundrels, and crime is rapidly on the increase.

The New-York Central Railroad has 323 bridges; two are of iron and one of stone. The Erie has 196; none of iron, and three of stone. The Baltimore and Ohio has 288; 18 of iron and 78 of stone.

A purse of $1,000 to be trotted for over the Trotting Park at Greenfield, Western Massachusetts, is offered—open to all horses in New-England—the trot to come off July 5.

The third Horse Exhibition at Springfield is set down for the 14th of September, and three days following.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Toronto are in correspondence concerning the shipment of grain direct to Europe, by way of the St. Lawrence and Quebec.

The effort to raise $50,000 for the additional endowment of Illinois College has been entirely successful.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24.

$8,000	Missouri St. 6s..s3	87⅛	
61,000	do	87⅜	
20,000	do..b10	87⅜	
5,000	California St. 7s.	86	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s. nb	86	
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93¼	
10,000	Virginia 6s	96	
1,000	Erie 3d Mt. Bg. '83	76¼	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	85	
1,000	Ill. Freel'd Bds.	82⅛	
2,000	La C. & M. L. G.B.	33⅜	
4,000	do	33⅜	
2,000	T. R. & Alt. 1st M.	61	
4,000	N. J. Cent. 2d M.B.	79	
1,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mor.	75	
1,000	Har. 3d M. Bds.	58	
20,000	no	59	
5	Bank of Commerce	103⅜	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	103⅜	
8	Metropolitan Bank	103½	
50	Shoe & Leath. Bk	107½	
6	do	107¾	
15	do	108	
30	Park Bank	104	
10	National Bank	107	
25	Penn. Coal Co	75	
328	do..s3	74⅛	
50	Cumberland Pref.	19⅛	
100	Pacific M. S. Co	78⅜	
50	do..b60	78⅛	
70	do	78	
75	do..s10	78	
50	Del. & Hud. Ca Co..s30	98	
28	do	98⅛	
40	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	20⅛	
50	do..s60	20	
10	do	20⅛	
150	LaC. & Mil. R R..b3	7	
500	do	6¾	
28	Second-av. R. R.	94	
267	N. Y. Central R.	82¼	
50	do..s10	82¼	
500	do..s60	82	
1250	do..b60	82⅜	
100	do..b10	82¼	
200	do..b30	82⅜	
50	do..b10	82⅜	
200	do..b3	82⅜	
100	Erie Railroad	17⅛	
150	do..s60	16⅜	
150	do..s60	16⅞	
350	do..b3	17⅛	
50	Hudson River R.R.c.	26⅞	
50	do..s3	27	
150	do	27⅛	
50	do..c	27	
50	do..c	27⅛	
34	Sixth-av. Railroad	114	
200	Reading Railroad	44⅛	
200	do	44⅜	
550	do..s10	44⅜	
200	do..s60	43	
100	do..s30	43¾	
100	do..s10	44⅛	
50	Mich. Cent. R.	54	
15	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	21⅜	
100	do..s30	21¾	
30	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s	43½	
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	92	
20	do	92⅛	
38	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	92	
300	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	85	
50	do	85⅛	
400	Cleve & Tol. R R..c	32¼	
100	do..b3	32⅛	
100	do..s30	32	
550	Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	73	
300	do..b60	73	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s	87⅛	
5,000	do..b30	87⅛	
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bds	33⅛	
10,000	do	33⅜	
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	85	
10	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	78	
50	do..s30	77⅛	
50	do..s30	78	
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	20⅜	
25	do	21	
266	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82⅛	
100	do..s60	82¾	
200	do..b60	83⅛	
100	Erie Railroad	17⅜	
100	do..s10	17⅜	
100	do..s3	17⅜	
100	Reading R. R.	s30	44
100	do	b10	45
100	do		45
100	Mich. Cent. R. R.		54⅛
25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. stk		43⅜
180	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	s3	85
180	do		85⅛
100	do..s60		85
50	Clev. & Tol. R.R.		32⅛
50	do		32¾
100	do		33
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s30	74
100	do		73⅛
100	do..s10		74
50	do..s2w		74
100	do		74¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Lexing'n C. 6s	40	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. R. 7s.	100	
3,000	T of Cer. (Wis). 8s	50⅜	
580	S. M. I. S. of 1852	84⅜	
690	Com M. I. S. of '57	39⅜	
1,060	G. W. M. I S. of '57	55	
4,000	Sac. C. 10 ₱ c b..	40	
2,000	City of W. 6 ₱c b	30¼	
2,000	Memphis City 6s	73	
3,000	Del. & Rar. C. 6s	80	
4,000	Watert'n City 8s	36⅛	
4,000	T. H. & A. R. 10s	22	
100	Mer. Ex. Bank	102⅛	
50	do	102¾	
100	Mechanics' Bank	113	
71	North Riv. F. I. Co.	155½	
26	Manhattan Bank	135½	
20	Irving F. I. Co	115¼	
20	New World F. I. Co.	103	
2	National F. I. Co.	184	
3	City Fire Ins Co	190	
10	Harmony F. I. Co	93¾	
25	Wash'n F. I. Co	147	
50	East R. F. I. Co	99¾	
50	Bowery F. I. Co	185½	
15	Metro. F. I. Co	109¼	
5	Orient M. I Co	81	
10	Knick. S. Co	30	
95	West. Trans. Co	17	
5	do	20	
19	Metropolitan Bank	109½	
5	Bank of Commerce	104	
5	Park Bank	104¼	
10	Metro. F. I. Co	101	
75	Safeguard F. I. Co	28	

THURSDAY, June 24—P. M.

The New-York State Loan bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, for $1,500,000, redeemable in ten years, was awarded at Albany to-day, at the rate of 101⅝ ₱ cent., to Messrs. RUFUS H. KING, of the State Bank, of Albany; JOHN SILL, of the Merchants' Bank, of Albany; J. P. PLUMB, of the Interior Bank, of Albany; CHARLES H. RUSSELL, of the Bank of Commerce; A. P. HALSEY, of the Bank of New-York; and JAMES T. SOUTTER, of the Bank of the Republic. The bid was made by Mr. KING, for himself and associates, for the whole or none, and these terms paying the largest aggregate premium, were adjudged by the Canal Fund Commissioners, the best. Other bids, we learn by telegraph, were made for part of the Loan as high as 102@103 ₱ cent. The temporary 5 ₱ cent. Canal Loan, of $200,000, was awarded to Messrs. E. Field, John McKewan, Dr. Holcomb and wife, Chas. King, and lady, L. E. Cary, Isaac P. Francis, N. Perry and lady. *Pennsylvania.*—John B. English, Chas. F. Simpson, Wm. Coleman, Dr. H. Brunes, Henry Lazarus and lady, Geo. W. Warner, Henry C. Kellogg, John Lambert, S. Norris, J. P. Pears, J. J. Van Syckle. *Louisiana.*—N. A. Desbrehan, Dr. Lahaye, Andrew Garr. *Massachusetts.*—J. G. Law, G. W. Waul, Mrs. Joseph Hall. Mrs. J. Dwight, M. F. Towers, John T. Webb. *Ohio.*—W. E. Johnston, S. Traber and wife. *Connecticut.*—G. W. Baldwin, G. R. Cholwell, W. Wheeler. *Maryland.*—A. S. MacLarish, E. B. Buchanan. *District Columbia.*—W. Lindsey.

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